

John C. Waddell  
Dwight Wadsworth  
Edgar F. Ward  
Donald C. Warren  
Jonathan R. Warren  
Ronald D. Waugh  
Joseph E. Weatherly, Jr.  
Albert W. Weems, Jr.  
Robert M. Weidman, Jr.  
Edward F. Welch, Jr.  
Alfred G. Wellons, Jr.  
John T. Welsh  
William G. Wepfer  
Gerald H. Weyrauch  
Curtis R. Wick  
John G. Wick

The following-named midshipmen to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 6th day of June, 1947:

Thomas J. Allshouse  
Harold R. Andrus, Jr.  
Bradley L. Baker  
James E. Ballard  
William C. Brewer  
Charles W. Butler  
John A. Chapman 2d  
Robert D. Darragh, Jr.  
Elliot A. Dewey  
Gordon M. Ehrman  
Richard M. Evans  
Nevin W. George  
James I. Gibson  
Charles C. Held, Jr.  
Marvin S. Hutchison  
Walter L. Kraus  
Peter N. Kyros  
Thomas F. Nealon

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, from the 6th day of June 1947:

George W. Allen  
George A. Bacas  
Jack T. Baker  
Joseph S. Bartos, Jr.  
Bonner R. Bell  
Leon C. Bramlett, Jr.  
Francis B. Carlson  
Richard W. Crowley  
Floyd A. Cuff  
Thomas E. Dawson  
Charles H. Dean, Jr.  
George R. Earnest  
Thomas H. Galbraith  
Robert W. Holding  
Edgar A. Hollister  
Edward Y. Holt, Jr.  
Edmund W. Jaworski

The following-named midshipmen, United States Naval Reserve, to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 6th day of June 1947:

Robert A. Aiken  
Julian L. Alexander, Jr.  
James B. Allen  
Ray M. Allman  
Mickelangelo Altieri  
Arthur H. Anderson  
Frank A. Anderson  
Kenneth L. Baker  
William E. Bardelmeyer  
Frederick J. Bear, Jr.  
Francis J. Beltzer  
Roy M. Bell  
Charles H. Black  
William Blanchard, Jr.  
William E. Boisvert, Jr.  
Myron E. Bond  
Lee H. Boyd  
Carl J. Bradley  
Charles C. Brisco, Jr.  
Elmer C. Broadwell  
John R. Brown  
Kenmore McM. Brown  
Orval W. Buell

John E. Wilkie  
Bernard P. Williams, Jr.  
Henry H. Wilson  
Kenneth E. Wilson, Jr.  
Robert E. Wilson  
Cornelis Winkler, Jr.  
Robert S. Wise  
Alan B. Wood  
John H. Wray  
Andrew J. Yates  
William K. Yates  
Floyd F. Young  
Harry I. Zankman  
William L. Zedaker, Jr.  
Louis J. Zeleznock  
Randolph D. Zelov

Eugene A. Dieckert, Jr.  
Joseph E. Dierkes  
Donald L. Dondoro  
Robert M. Ducey  
Harry B. Ellis  
James E. Emptying  
David L. English  
William Evans  
James V. Farley, Jr.  
Doc G. Faulkner, Jr.  
Robert Fedor  
John J. Fickers  
Albert O. Floyd  
Archie E. Floyd  
Isaac N. Franklin, Jr.  
John McA. Frye  
Peter Galimitakis  
Joseph J. Garside  
Gene F. Gauthier  
Michael Gaydos, Jr.  
George W. Gibson  
Robert F. Graves  
William D. Greene  
Galen M. Hallett, Jr.  
Charles R. Hannun  
Andrew U. Hassman, Jr.  
Millard F. Havenner  
Kenneth G. Haynes  
Richard W. Haupt  
Robert L. Heinz  
Richard M. Hennigan  
William McG. Hepburn, Jr.  
Harold M. Hewell  
Alvin S. Hibbs  
Robert K. Hoffman  
Carl L. Hokenson, Jr.  
Phillip C. Hollan  
Wallace J. L. Houde  
Lewis McN. Hough  
Richard H. Howe  
George E. Hubbell  
Ira J. Hudson 3d  
Bruce M. Jacobs  
William E. James  
Robert W. Johnson  
William N. Johnson  
Charles W. Jones  
Robert A. Keagy  
James D. Kearny  
Edward T. Keating  
Owen K. King  
Joseph M. Kitchen  
John L. Kline, Jr.  
Robert H. Koehler  
Robert P. Kolar  
Lee F. Kyle  
Eugene Lange  
Charles S. Leach  
Morris Levin  
Linus R. Litsey  
James F. Logan, Jr.  
Thomas Lorgo  
Lawrence R. Lowe  
Donald H. Lucas, Jr.  
Robert T. Maconie  
Patrick J. Madden  
Don McC. Martin  
Andrew J. Mashaw  
Joseph C. McCalley  
Raymond K. McDaniel

The following-named midshipmen, United States Naval Reserve, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from June 6, 1947:

William E. Ainslie  
Michael Bat  
James M. Baumgardner  
Carl I. Bergkvist  
Robert M. Bonk  
Duane D. Borgert  
William H. Brownell  
Wright A. Burnham  
Ralph A. Buswell  
Ervin F. Cooper  
Howard R. Cottrell

William L. McGonagle  
Robert M. McLaughlin  
Grover C. Miller  
Raymond T. Miller, Jr.  
William J. Miller  
Donald F. Milligan  
Samuel R. Miserendino  
Jack L. Morrow  
Robert C. Newcomb  
George E. Nuber, Jr.  
Eugene W. Ostlund  
Arthur M. Pastel  
Dale S. Perry  
Richard Porter  
Paul R. Powell  
William C. Powell, Jr.  
William L. Prange  
John F. Pritchard  
Robert W. Proctor  
Henry P. Quick  
Robert L. Quimby  
Robert B. Rausch  
Davis W. Reed  
William E. Reed  
Donald H. Reese  
Isaac P. Rehkopf  
Benjamin T. Richards  
Donald W. Richardson  
Joseph M. Rideout 3d  
David A. Robinson  
William B. Robinson  
Robert E. Rodes, Jr.  
Estel E. Rouch  
Clifford LeR. Sayre, Jr.  
Walter T. Schulthels  
Robert L. Scott  
Harold Scudder  
Aldo Serafini  
Lester L. Shade  
Frank G. Simala  
Richard S. Slawson  
Earl A. Sonnier  
Monroe B. Sorge  
George A. Souris  
Charles J. Stanback  
Jason K. Stewart  
Joseph V. Sweeney  
James Thomson  
Paul E. Trejo  
Edward "X" Tuttle  
John Van Tol  
Adelberta M. Von Almen, Jr.  
James W. Wallace  
Thomas C. Walsh  
Harold E. Weber  
David J. Werner  
Cleo Weschke  
John M. Westbrook  
Donald J. Weintraut  
Thomas R. Wilkinson  
Roy E. Williams  
Laurence W. Wilson  
Robert D. Wilson  
Gordon L. Wineman  
Richard G. Wisham  
Richard A. Yale  
McCaslin Yates  
George T. Youngren

Donald H. Lake  
John R. Logan  
Donald E. Mackin  
Donald S. Macoy  
Joseph L. Mahoney, Jr.  
William F. Mangan  
Noel D. Martin  
Alfred S. Maurstad  
Harold A. McCauley  
Thomas T. McGinnis  
David E. Moline  
Robert F. Morison  
Maurice A. Notch  
Thomas O. Nutt, Jr.  
Joseph F. Ouellette

The following-named midshipmen, United States Naval Reserve, to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from June 6, 1947:

Joseph W. Neudecker, Jr.  
Henry F. Peger

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 729, from June 6, 1947:

Peter W. Adams  
Ezra H. Arkland  
Albert F. Belbusti  
Charles A. Cothran  
James W. Epley  
Jesus R. Flores  
Harold D. Fredericks  
Cullen O. Henry  
Forest J. Hunt  
Robert E. Izzo  
George C. Kliefoth  
Arthur F. Larlevy, Jr.  
Francis E. McDonald

Otto L. Marx  
Anthony V. Messina  
Bromley Palamoun-tain  
Martin Pearson  
Robert H. Rea  
Parks H. Simpson  
Carl H. Smith, Jr.  
Robert E. Steed  
Joseph M. Vosmik  
David W. Walsh  
John J. Walsh

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose all-searching eye beholdest all things and weighest the motives of men, be with us and keep us above lower things. Come to us and give us the spirit which makes supreme the deeds of unselfishness and which conquers any forbidding purpose. In our hidden lives may there be found the secret of Thy presence, which brings the wisdom of the divine mind and the fervent desire to walk the highway which Thou hast appointed. Help us to do much that our country will approve, and to do much that our country will hold. Each day inspire us to give Thee our unquestioning loyalty and our impassioned love and hearty obedience. In all our tasks help us to be true and fearless in defense of the right, that genuine goodness may abound in our official circles.

In Thy Holy name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may be permitted to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### LABOR BILL SHOULD INCLUDE ANTI-COMMUNIST PROVISIONS

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, when the labor bill is finally considered it is my earnest wish that it shall contain anti-Communist provisions similar to those in the House bill. The House bill makes it possible for a union to expel a Communist and contains prohibitions against a Communist being an officer in a labor organization. There are some who believe it inadvisable to so prohibit the activities of Communists in labor unions. They do so largely on the grounds that the Communists are a political party or that it is difficult to prove a person is a Communist. Now the Communists are not an American political party. They are members of an international organization with headquarters in Moscow. As stated by me on this floor several days ago, a leading American Communist, Mr. Sigmund Eisencher, stated in my office in the presence of a newspaper reporter that in the event of a conflict between the United States and Russia, that the American Communists would be on the side of Russia. No American political party could possibly hold such a position. The American Communists are not an American political party—they are a Russian political party.

With regard to the proposition that it is difficult to prove one to be a Communist I should like to state that in our hearings before the Labor Committee, Mr. Russ Nixon, for example, openly stated that they took Communists into their labor union on the same basis as anyone else. In many instances the Communists openly profess their communism in labor-union activities.

Any labor law that this Congress writes should contain a prohibition against the activities of these bold and arrogant agents of a foreign power. It is necessary that our labor laws should so provide because it is the avowed purpose of the American Communists to capture the American labor movement and use it as a tool of treachery and treason.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Ralph McGill appearing in the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on consumer credit.

Mr. ALMOND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by his colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in each editorials.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chelsea, Mass.

#### RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, Why They Behave Like Russians, by John Fisher, should be required reading for every Member of Congress. Over the week end I had the pleasure of reading this book which goes far to explain many things that have been puzzling me about Russia.

Mr. Fisher makes it crystal clear that Russia's frantic efforts to build up a frontier of satellite states in eastern Europe and her failure to cooperate with the United States is due to their fears.

Their fundamental fear grows out of their belief which is an outgrowth of the doctrines of Karl Marx that our free-enterprise system has within itself the seeds of destruction.

The Russians believe that we cannot prevent the vicious cycle of inflation and depression. They believe that within the next 5 years we will be in the midst of the greatest depression in our history. Furthermore, they believe that when this period comes we will come under the domination of a Fascist group and will inevitably turn aggressive and imperialistic. They believe that they must build up their strength to meet the attack they believe is coming from us.

So it is perfectly clear that we must convince Russia of the fallacy of their beliefs and the groundlessness of their fears by preventing the depression in America that they so confidently expect.

#### ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I know that the Members who do not already know it will be very glad to

hear that on tomorrow the Committee on Rules will hear H. R. 246, a bill introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] to raise the ceilings of on-the-job training. This bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. We hope that a rule will be brought in, because many of the veterans already have had to give up their training because they could not get along on the \$175 ceiling a month for single men and \$200 ceiling for married men. Many of the employers have given up their training program. It is vital that the rule be granted promptly and the bill pass. I hope the Members of the House will join with us in asking the Committee on Rules to grant the rule. I have no doubt but what the rule will be granted, but support and interest will help secure a rule promptly when the bill comes to the House, I believe there will not be a vote against it.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include the approval of the Voice of America program by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD concerning Operation Naval Reserve.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by one of his constituents on the 1947 position of agriculture.

#### ZIONIST ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, Great Britain is protesting against the attacks now being made on her by the alleged Zionists in this country. It is about time that somebody in the American Congress let the British people know that this outfit does not represent the American people.

Last week they published a full-page advertisement in the New York Times, and yesterday the New York Times carried on its front page an excerpt from that advertisement. I want to read you just a short portion of that excerpt. Listen to this. It says, now, speaking to these Zionists:

Every time you blow up a British arsenal, or wreck a British jail, or send a British railroad train sky high, or rob a British bank or let go with your guns and bombs at the British betrayers and invaders of your homeland, the Jews of America make a little holiday in their hearts.

Mr. Speaker, that vicious statement does not represent the views of the decent high-class law-abiding Jews of America, as you will find in reading the memoirs of Henry Morgenthau, Sr., concerning this outfit. It does not represent decent Americans of any kind.



It is time we put a stop to these vicious inflammable attacks on Great Britain, a friendly nation.

Hon. Henry A. Morgenthau, Sr., one of the great Jews of America, is quoted as saying in his autobiography:

Zionism is the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history. I assert that it is wrong in principle and impossible of realization; that it is unsound in its economics, fantastical in its politics, and sterile in its spiritual ideals. Where it is not pathetically visionary, it is a cruel playing with the hopes of a people blindly seeking their way out of age-long miseries. These are bold and sweeping assertions, but in this chapter I shall undertake to make them good.

The very fervor of my feeling for the oppressed of every race and every land, especially for the Jews, those of my own blood and faith, to whom I am bound by every tender tie, impels me to fight with all the greater force against this scheme, which my intelligence tells me can only lead them deeper into the mire of the past, while it professes to be leading them to the heights.

Zionism is a surrender, not a solution. It is retrogression into the blackest error, and not progress toward the light. I will go further, and say that it is a betrayal; it is an eastern European proposal, fathered in this country by American Jews, which, if it were to succeed, would cost the Jews of America most that they have gained of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Therefore, as I said, this group of radical Zionists do not represent the better element of American Jews. Nor do they represent the sentiments of a vast majority of the American people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

#### SUPPORT FOR WOOL

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 214, Rept. No. 409), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill S. 814, to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendments recommended by the Committee on Agriculture now printed in the bill; and it shall also be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order as a substitute for the committee amendment beginning in line 14, page 3, and ending on page 6, line 11, the language appearing in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A2379. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 59]

Bender	Elsaesser	Mitchell
Bennett, Mich.	Flannagan	Morrison
Bland	Fuller	Norrell
Bonner	Gathings	Norton
Bradley, Mich.	Gearhart	Patman
Brown, Ohio	Gifford	Pfeifer
Buckley	Gregory	Poage
Bulwinkle	Gross	Powell
Busbey	Hagen	Price, Fla.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hartley	Sasser
Celler	Heffernan	Scott, Hardie
Chapman	Hoever	Scott,
Clark	Jarman	Hugh D., Jr.
Clements	Keefe	Shafer
Cole, Kans.	Kilburn	Simpson, III.
Courtney	Klein	Smathers
Cox	Kunkel	Somers
Crow	Lea	Teague
Dawson, Ill.	McGarvey	Thomas, N. J.
D'Ewart	Mansfield, Tex.	Towe
Domengeaux	Meade, Md.	Wood
Doughton	Miller, Nebr.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 367 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### FILING OF REPORT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 3342.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by our distinguished Secretary of State on World Trade Week, and further to extend my remarks and include a similar statement by our equally distinguished Secretary of Commerce on World Trade Week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject Will the Conferees Nullify Labor Legislation?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Lowell Sun of Thursday, May 15, on the question of unification of the armed forces.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech he made before the House Committee on Education and Labor on Federal aid to education.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

#### REFERENCE OF A BILL

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2472 and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

#### RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF COUNTRIES DEVASTATED BY WAR

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 153) providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 153) providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed \$350,000,000 for the provision of relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, such relief assistance to be limited to the following: Food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed: *Provided*, That from the funds authorized under this section the President shall make contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations for the special care and feeding of children, and such contributions shall not be subject to the limitations and requirements provided in this joint resolution, but after \$15,000,000 has been so contributed, no further contributions shall be made which would cause the aggregate amount so contributed by the United States (1) to constitute more than 57 percent of the aggregate amount contributed to said fund by all governments not receiving assistance from said fund, including the United States; or (2) to exceed \$40,000,000, whichever is the lesser.

"There shall be established and maintained, out of the funds authorized under this joint resolution, a relief distribution mission for each of the countries receiving aid under this joint resolution. Such missions shall be comprised solely of American citizens who shall have been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such missions shall have direct supervision and control, in each coun-

try, of relief supplies furnished or otherwise made available under this joint resolution, and, when it is deemed desirable by the field administrator provided for in section 4, such missions shall be empowered to retain possession of such supplies up to the city or local community where such supplies are actually made available to the ultimate consumers.

"Not more than \$15,000,000 of the funds authorized under this joint resolution shall be available for relief in any countries or territories other than Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste, and China. This provision shall not imply any obligation to give relief to any of the countries mentioned.

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate \$75,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine. From appropriations authorized under this section, there shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under the authority contained herein.

"Sec. 2. (a) Under the direction of the President, such relief assistance shall be provided in the form of transfers of supplies, or the establishment in this country of credits subject to the control of the President, in such quantities and on such terms as the President may determine; except that no such transfers of supplies or establishment of credits may be made after June 30, 1948, and except that not more than 6 per centum of the amount herein authorized shall be used for the procurement of supplies outside the United States and its Territories and possessions.

"(b) In carrying out this joint resolution, funds authorized herein may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the providing of such relief assistance, including expenses of or incident to the procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment of supplies transferred under subsection (a) or of supplies purchased from credits established under subsection (a).

"(c) Funds authorized under this joint resolution may be allocated for any of the purposes of this joint resolution to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government and such sums shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the laws governing obligations and expenditures of the department, agency, or independent establishment, or organizational unit thereof concerned, and without regard to sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529).

"(d) Such additional civilian employees as may be required by the War Department in connection with the furnishing of procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment services under this joint resolution and which services are paid for from funds herein authorized, shall not be counted as civilian employees within the meaning of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

"(e) When any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government receives request from the government of any country for which credits have been established under subsection (a) and receives, from credits so established, advancements or reimbursements for the cost and necessary expenses, it may furnish, or procure and furnish (if advancements are made), supplies within the category of relief assistance as defined in section 1 and may use sums so received for the purposes set forth in subsection (b) of this section. When any such reimbursement is made it shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, either to the appropriation, fund, or account uti-

lized in incurring the obligation, or to an appropriate appropriation, fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

"(f) In order to supplement the general relief assistance made available under the terms of section 1 and to effect the economical and expanded use of American voluntary relief contributions, funds authorized under this joint resolution, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the ocean transportation of supplies donated to or purchased by American voluntary and nonprofit relief agencies, and in such quantities and kinds and for such purposes as the President may determine to be essential supplements to the supplies provided for such general relief assistance.

"(g) The relief supplies provided under the terms of this joint resolution shall be procured and furnished by the appropriate United States procurement agencies unless the President shall determine otherwise.

"Sec. 3. No relief assistance shall be provided under the authority of this joint resolution to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full and continuous publicity will be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program carried on therein pursuant to this joint resolution; (d) if food, medical supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this joint resolution, no articles of the same character will be exported or removed from such country while need therefor for relief purposes continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking, insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish promptly information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people of such country; (g) representatives of the Government of the United States will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the people of such country of the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution; (h) provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of people within such country will receive their fair share of essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant to this joint resolution or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to this joint resolution and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles, will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance.

"Sec. 4. When supplies are transferred or otherwise made available to any country pursuant to this joint resolution, the President

shall cause representatives of the Government of the United States (1) to supervise the distribution of such supplies among the people of such country, (2) to observe and report with respect to the carrying out of the assurances given to the President pursuant to section 3, and (3) to seek arrangements that reparations payable from current production by any such country to any other country by treaty be postponed during the period of such relief.

"With respect to the furnishing of relief assistance pursuant to this joint resolution, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a field administrator who shall direct the supervision of such relief assistance. Such administrator shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$12,000 per annum, and any necessary expenses, as the President shall determine. He shall act in accordance with the instructions of the President.

"The authority of the President under sections 2 and 3 and under this section may, to the extent the President directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

"Sec. 5. (a) The President shall promptly terminate the provision of relief assistance to the people of any country whenever he determines (1) that, by reason of changed conditions, the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by this joint resolution is no longer necessary, (2) that any of the assurances given pursuant to section 3 are not being carried out, (3) that an excessive amount of any supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in such country, or (4) that supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, are being exported or removed from such country.

"(b) Relief assistance to the people of any country, under this joint resolution, shall, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

"Sec. 6. To the extent that relief supplies procured with funds authorized under this joint resolution are not furnished on terms of repayment in dollars, they shall be furnished only upon condition that the government of the receiving country agree that when it sells such relief supplies for local currency (a) the amounts of such local currency will be deposited by it in a special account; (b) such account will be used within such country, as a revolving fund, until June 30, 1948, only upon the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States, for relief and work relief purposes, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief; and (c) any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, will be disposed of within such country for such purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or joint resolution of the Congress, may determine.

"Sec. 7. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities under authority of this joint resolution."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CHARLES A. EATON,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
SOL BLOOM,  
JOHN KEE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

A. H. VANDENBERG,  
ALEXANDER WILEY,  
H. ALEXANDER SMITH,  
TOM CONNALLY,  
WALTER F. GEORGE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.



## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 153) providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Except for clerical and minor clarifying changes, the differences between the joint resolution as passed by the House and the substitute agreed to in conference are explained below.

## AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

By the first section of the joint resolution as passed by the House, the appropriation of not more than \$200,000,000 was authorized for relief assistance. This section also provided that from the sums appropriated the President could make contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations for the special care and feeding of children (contributions for such purpose not to be subject to the limitations and requirements contained in the joint resolution with respect to funds used for relief assistance), and that after \$15,000,000 had been so contributed no further contributions should be made which would cause the aggregate United States contribution (1) to constitute more than 57 percent of the aggregate amount contributed to such fund by all governments, including the United States, or (2) to exceed \$50,000,000, whichever was the lesser.

The Senate amendment authorized an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for the provision of relief assistance and contained no provision with respect to contributions to the Children's Emergency Fund.

The conference substitute authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed \$350,000,000 for relief assistance, and includes a provision with respect to contributions to the Children's Emergency Fund, similar to the House provision, except that for the purpose of making mandatory the contribution of \$15,000,000, the permissive phrase "may make contributions" has been changed to "shall make contributions"; and the clauses prescribing the maximum aggregate United States contribution to the fund have been amended to read as follows: "... which would cause the aggregate amount so contributed by the United States (1) to constitute more than 57 per centum of the aggregate amount contributed to said fund by all governments not receiving assistance from said fund, including the United States; or (2) to exceed \$40,000,000, whichever is the lesser."

It is not intended that there be set aside indefinitely amounts sufficient to cover the maximum possible United States contribution to the fund determined on the basis of contributions made by other countries. It is understood that if the President determines, at a reasonable time prior to the termination of the relief assistance program, that there is no reasonable expectation that other governments will make contributions which will result in an increase in the aggregate amount to be contributed by the United States, he may utilize for the relief assistance program the amounts which have not been contributed to the Children's Emergency Fund.

## ADVANCES BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

There has been included in the first section of the conference substitute a provision, taken from the Senate amendment, authorizing and directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances, not to exceed an aggregate of \$75,000,000, to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution, in

such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine. Provision is made for repayment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation when appropriations are made pursuant to the joint resolution.

## RELIEF-DISTRIBUTION MISSIONS

The joint resolution as passed by the House contained a provision that none of the funds authorized should be used for relief assistance in those countries whose governments are dominated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unless the governments of such countries agreed to a requirement which by the joint resolution was declared to be applicable to every country receiving aid under the provisions of the joint resolution. The requirement referred to, which was incorporated in the joint resolution, was that the State Department should establish and maintain a relief-distribution mission for each country receiving aid. This provision required that each such mission should be comprised solely of American citizens approved as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It further provided that such missions should have direct supervision and control of relief supplies in each country and, when deemed desirable by the American authorities administering the provisions of the joint resolution, such missions should be empowered to retain possession of our relief supplies up to the city or local community where such supplies were actually made available to the ultimate consumers.

The Senate amendment contained no provisions of the character above referred to.

The provision as to the establishment of relief-distribution missions has been included in the conference substitute, with minor modifications, and since it will apply to all countries to which relief assistance is extended, the provision making specific reference to governments dominated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has not been retained. The principal changes which the conference substitute makes are to eliminate the reference to the State Department, to provide that the members of such missions shall be "investigated" rather than "approved" as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to change the reference to "American authorities" to "the field administrator provided for by section 4."

The requirements as to American citizenship and investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are intended to apply to all persons exercising the responsibilities with which each mission is entrusted; but there will be attached to the mission custodial and service personnel, recruited in foreign countries, as to which compliance with these requirements will not be practicable. It is not contemplated that any position of importance or influence will be filled by any person other than an American citizen who has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

## COUNTRIES TO RECEIVE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

The provision in the House joint resolution specifying the countries for which relief assistance may be made available, under the joint resolution, has been modified in the conference substitute. As modified it reads as follows:

"Not more than \$15,000,000 of the funds authorized under this joint resolution shall be available for relief in any countries or territories other than Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste, and China. This provision shall not imply any obligation to give relief to any of the countries mentioned."

The House provision differed from the provision above quoted in that the specification of the countries was stated affirmatively rather than negatively; and Trieste was not included among the countries listed. The last

sentence of the above-quoted provision was not contained in the House joint resolution.

## PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The House joint resolution provided that not more than 10 percent of the appropriations authorized should be expended for the procurement of relief supplies in countries other than the United States. A similar provision is included in the conference substitute, taken from the Senate amendment. Under this provision not more than 6 percent of the amount authorized by the joint resolution may be used for the procurement of supplies outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions.

## EMPLOYEE CEILING

The conference substitute contains a provision to the effect that additional civilian employees required by the War Department in connection with the furnishing of procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment services paid for from funds authorized by the joint resolution shall not be counted as civilian employees within the meaning of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. This is based on a Senate provision which applied to any department, agency, or independent establishment.

## SUPPLIES MADE AVAILABLE BY AMERICAN RELIEF AGENCIES

There is included in section 2 of the conference substitute a provision taken from the Senate amendment, reading as follows:

"(f) In order to supplement the general relief assistance made available under the terms of section 1 and to effect the economical and expanded use of American voluntary relief contributions, funds authorized under this joint resolution, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the ocean transportation of supplies donated to or purchased by American voluntary and nonprofit relief agencies, and in such quantities and kinds and for such purposes as the President may determine to be essential supplements to the supplies provided for such general relief assistance."

## ASSURANCES GIVEN BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

In section 3 of the conference substitute, providing that relief assistance shall not be granted to the people of any country unless its government has given certain assurances satisfactory to the President, two new clauses taken from the Senate amendment have been added.

One of these, clause (h), requires that assurance must be given that provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of people within the recipient country will receive their fair share of essential supplies. The other of these clauses, clause (i), reads as follows:

"(i) all supplies transferred pursuant to this joint resolution or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to this joint resolution and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles, will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance."

There was included in this section of the House joint resolution a clause (h), requiring assurance that when relief supplies procured with funds authorized by the joint resolution were sold by a receiving government for local currency the amounts of such local currency should be deposited by the recipient government in a special account and should be used only for relief and rehabilitation purposes with the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States. In the conference substitute this provision has been omitted, but there has been included as section 6 of the conference substitute a similar and more comprehensive provision, taken from the Senate amendment, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. To the extent that relief supplies procured with funds authorized under this joint resolution are not furnished on terms of repayment in dollars, they shall be furnished only upon condition that the government of the receiving country agree that when it sells such relief supplies for local currency (a) the amounts of such local currency will be deposited by it in a special account; (b) such account will be used within such country, as a revolving fund, until June 30, 1948, only upon the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States, for relief and work relief purposes, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief; and (c) any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, will be disposed of within such country for such purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or joint resolution of the Congress, may determine."

#### ADMINISTRATION

The House joint resolution provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a relief administrator to perform such functions, relating to the administration of the joint resolution, as the President might prescribe. Such administrator was to receive such salary and have such staff as the President should determine.

A provision in the Senate amendment would have provided for an administrator to direct the supervision of relief assistance only in Europe. This provision provided for a salary of not to exceed \$12,000 per annum, and any necessary expenses, as the President should determine.

The conference substitute, in section 4, provides for a field administrator, who is to direct the supervision of relief assistance under the joint resolution, such field administrator to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As to salary and expenses this provision follows the Senate amendment. Such administrator is to act in accordance with the instructions of the President.

A provision from the Senate amendment has been included in section 4, providing that the authority of the President under that section and under sections 2 and 3 may, to the extent the President directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

#### PROVISION RELATING TO REPARATIONS

Section 4 of the House joint resolution provided that when supplies were transferred or otherwise made available to any country the President should cause representatives of the Government of the United States, among other things, to "make certain that reparations payable by any such country to any other country by treaty have been postponed during the period of such relief". The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

In the conference substitute this provision of section 4 has been modified so that, when relief assistance has been so made available, the President is to cause representatives of the Government of the United States "to

seek arrangements that reparations payable from current production by any such country to any other country by treaty be postponed during the period of such relief".

CHARLES A. EATON,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
SOL BLOOM,  
JOHN KEE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN].

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, when this bill was up for debate in the House, I called attention to the fact that its provisions were intended only for residual relief after termination of UNRRA. UNRRA has now been in existence for nearly 3 years, in which time, of course, Europe has had two crop periods, and is approaching another one. When we passed the first UNRRA authorization, we were told that the purpose of UNRRA and its scope was to bring the war-devastated countries through one crop period. Now, I repeat, we have had two full crop periods, and nearly 3 years of UNRRA, and this bill was intended only as a cleaning up, or mopping up process, in other words, to finish what was nearly done.

For this reason the 1947 budget included \$100,000,000 for this purpose. In the debate on the bill under question, your attention was further called to the fact that President Truman, in his message, said that help would be needed only through 1947; that the United Nations organization recommended help until this year's crops were harvested; that ex-President Herbert Hoover recommended help through this year's crop period; that every representative of the State Department, Under Secretaries Acheson and Clayton, Deputy Under Secretary Tyler Wood, all agreed that no help would be needed in 1948, with the possible exception of some limited help in Austria. In fact, all the authoritative sources were agreed that help was needed only from March 31, 1947, through the crop period of 1947.

Your attention was called to the fact that there was a sense of proportion in the job to be done before the next crop harvest and the \$100,000,000 in the budget with which that job was to be done.

Your attention was further called to the fact that in upping the amount to \$350,000,000, the administration had admitted that this amount was partly based on judgment and partly grabbed out of the air. The evidence, of course, is overwhelming that the extension of the term of relief for 6 months, to June 30, 1948, was also grabbed out of the air. These two changes have all the earmarks of changing residual relief into continuous and permanent relief by bureaucratic boondoggling.

I now want to give you some facts which I think would justify cutting this amount to \$100,000,000, and to prove to you that when we authorize \$200,000,000, it is a very liberal authorization.

I hold in my hand the President's tenth quarterly report to Congress on

the operations of UNRRA. This came to our desks last Saturday, May 17. This tenth quarterly report is not for the first quarter of 1947, although it was received 47 days after the ending of that quarter. Had it been for that quarter, we might have had some useful information to help our judgment on the pending bill. It is in fact a report for the last quarter of 1946, and it was kept confidential and secret, and not to be released until May 15, 1947.

It contains some rather interesting information, but is more intriguing for its lack of information. On page 34 of that report, we find that total contributions to UNRRA, paid or available, were \$3,688,395,736. On pages 24 and 25 we find a double-check statement that total shipments to December 31, 1946, were \$2,311,225,000. According to these figures, there was available on January 1, 1947, \$1,377,170,736.

Now, I do not mean to say that that amount was available the 1st of January, but the accounting does not preclude such an assumption. It does not show what happened to it, or how much of it is available at the present time.

To get any idea of what was available, we can turn to the President's letter of transmittal on page 1, the third paragraph, where he says:

The approximate value of supplies remaining to be shipped on January 1, 1947, was a world total of \$660,000,000.

Where the President gets this figure, I do not know. Perhaps they keep two sets of books. I was unable to find this statement, or any basis for it, in the report itself.

Then on page 38 the report states that the balance available for commitment amounts to \$165,379,746. Now these two items put together, supplies remaining to be shipped and balance available for commitment, amount to \$825,379,746. That was the amount available, apparently, on January 1, 1947, and leaves \$551,790,990 unaccounted for. Perhaps, by a long process of deduction and elimination, one could ascertain that this went for shipping charges and administrative expenses, but the report does not show this. It could just as well represent contributions not yet "paid" but "available."

When we made the second appropriation for UNRRA last year, a balance of \$180,000,000 of the contribution of the United Kingdom was so listed as available. Upon investigation, it was found that it was not really available; that the United Kingdom was unable to furnish supplies for that amount, and had made \$180,000,000 in sterling available until such time as supplies could be bought within the United Kingdom. We know that the United Kingdom has not been in any better position to furnish supplies than it was at that time, and unless they were able to pay it out of the \$3,750,000,000 loan, this might account for the difference of \$550,000,000 unaccounted for.

This is not said in disparagement or criticism of the United Kingdom, for it is a matter of common knowledge that she needs relief, and is probably using



the \$3,750,000,000 to support her own people.

However, we do know, if the President's figures are correct, that the amount of \$825,379,746 was available on January 1, 1947. Now, if we spent \$2,311,225,000 in the first 30 months of UNRRA, that will average about \$77,000,000 per month. So that if they spent at the same rate in 1947 that they did in the preceding 2½ years, they would have sufficient supplies and funds at \$77,000,000 a month to run them for 10½ months, or into the latter part of November 1947, without \$1 of the \$350,000,000 we are considering at the present time. And remember, this is residual relief in a few countries. We are not pouring it into Belorussia, the Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and other countries, as we did in those 30 months.

We can double check this from another angle. Page 3 of the report, paragraph 3, states:

During the quarter September 30 to December 31, 1946, UNRRA shipped supplies worth \$253,795,000 to the receiving countries.

Now, if we divide \$253,000,000 by three, that will amount to about eighty-four or eighty-five million a month. To be sure, in the next paragraph they immediately apologize for this low amount with the following statement:

Although shipments in October at \$52,000,000, in November valued at \$92,000,000, and in December valued at \$109,000,000, fell below the previous average of \$149,367,000 per month, which had been maintained during the first 8 months of 1946, the drop was largely due to the accumulated effects of shipping and coal strikes.

Here, again, we have an example of the shovel-and-pitchfork method of UNRRA. According to this statement, a year has only 11 months. After giving us the amounts for October, November, and December, they give a higher figure for the first 8 months, which should be 9 months. In other words, they take the balance spent outside of October, November, and December, and divide it by 8, which makes \$149,000,000, when they should divide it by 9, which makes only \$132,000,000 per month. Quite some difference. And these people, who forget that a year has 12 months, give us bills we must pass with hardly the privilege of dotting an "i" or crossing a "t."

When we take into consideration that this average was during 1946 after the first crop period, with many more countries receiving relief, and we are now dealing with the period after the second crop period, with much less countries needing relief, and which is to be only residual relief, and for which they had at least \$825,000,000 at the beginning of the year, we can understand why at first, and in harmony with all the other testimony, only \$100,000,000 was provided in the budget. We can also have some idea as to why this amount would amply take care of the situation. Why, then, was the amount of \$100,000,000 upped to \$350,000,000, and the term of relief extended from, we will say, December 1947 to June 30, 1948?

It seems to me that the fact that Paul Porter went to Greece on January 16, 1947, to make a survey may be an element in the changed picture. It is true that he headed a mission to Greece, but this was before the administration had knowledge that the United Kingdom was pulling out of Greece, and I think the relief bill is part of a pattern.

Now, Paul Porter is one of the triumvirate of Porter, Henderson, and Bowles, who, according to the newspapers, through ADA, last week advised the people of the United States that they must increase wages and cut prices to avoid a depression. In my opinion, there is no swifter or surer way to destroy our free enterprise and economy. I do not know how the Members like that philosophy, but I do not subscribe to it. Paul Porter, as we know, succeeded Chester Bowles as OPA Administrator, and the night that he took that office he made a speech in Washington in which he said:

I want it emphatically understood that OPA is not a receivership; and that I am not a liquidator. OPA is a going concern, composed of loyal men and women who have done much for the country and are going to do much more.

The American people, as we know, thought otherwise.

It seems to me that Paul Porter went over there to perpetuate his going concern. At least it must be admitted that it was about that time that we changed from a residual relief concept to a continued, if not perpetual relief, by extending the term to June 30, 1948, instead of at the end of the next crop harvest, or let us say after the first of the year, and upping the expense to \$350,000,000.

Let us take a paragraph on the report of the American Economic Mission to Greece which is as follows:

The psychology of certain elements in Greece has operated as a serious impediment to recovery. There has been a sense of helplessness, and in some quarters a feeling that because Greece suffered so much during the war, it is now entitled to the care of its richer allies. There is the widely held view that external factors in Greek problems are so large that individual efforts are futile. The lack of confidence among government officials and the people in the ability of Greece to save itself financially and the belief that it must depend on aid from abroad has contributed to an appalling inertia.

I think most of us will agree that this is the psychology in other countries, and that the more of our substance we pour into these countries, the more they will look for help. This was the psychology even in our own country, and most of us remember how difficult it was to get rid of the relief agencies. Having abolished them here, we should not now begin them on an international scale.

The foregoing reasoning, it seems to me, is fortified by the fact that although it is now almost 2 months past March 31, we have heard little complaint of the gap between UNRRA and this proposed relief. And yet, the question may be asked, how did the people in these six countries get along during the period of this gap? Of course, the figures I just gave you on UNRRA supply the answer. Nevertheless, one of the members of the

conference was quoted in the newspapers as saying when the \$150,000,000 cut was restored by the conferees:

Recent reports from Europe helped influence the result. Reports in the last few days indicate relief pressure in Europe was greater than was contemplated when the figure of \$350,000,000 was set. There was a feeling the situation cannot be met with any smaller amount.

Interesting that this report should come in the last few days. The same few days in which the bill was in danger of the \$150,000,000 cut, but never before that.

It has been said on the other end of the Capitol that this is only an authorization, and that the Appropriations Committee can keep the amount down to \$200,000,000. The answer is that on an authorization of this nature, the camel gets its nose under the tent for the whole amount, and it will be most difficult for the Appropriations Committee to cut it down once a foreign relief mission has made commitments, even though they may not be urgently needed.

I believe in the bipartisan foreign policy, and in our precarious situation, a bipartisan domestic policy, for that matter. But it is no sound bipartisan foreign policy when we agree merely to achieve agreement with the administration on the proposed reckless and unfounded spending policy.

It is my belief that the House should insist on reducing the amount in the bill to \$200,000,000; that this will be ample together with the \$825,000,000 that was available at the beginning of the year, to carry these countries through the next harvest and up to the first of the year, and even considerable beyond that. It seems to me, in the meantime, a thorough investigation should be made as to the real situation in regard to UNRRA funds available, and then in the January session we can review the situation and act with some degree of intelligence, instead of throwing away the taxpayers' money with reckless abandon and without knowledge of the facts.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. JONKMAN. I am now going to say a word about the \$15,000,000, for the children's fund and I think if you will examine you will find that the report is very ambiguous. It is said they are in effect cutting this authorization by \$15,000,000 which is given to the Children's Relief Agency. They say it may amount to \$40,000,000 and may eventually cut this authorization in effect by \$40,000,000. But in my opinion all that they are going to get for the children's fund from us or anybody else is the \$15,000,000 for there will not be any additional contributions to this children's fund until the other countries provide for their 43-percent assessment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.



Mr. BLOOM. According to the House bill, the children's fund did not get anything. It was only permissive for the President to give it to them. In this bill, as the gentleman will know if he reads the conference report, it is mandatory to give the children's fund at least \$15,000,000, and then the other 57 percent up to the \$40,000,000 depends upon the amount of money that is received from the other United Nations. Now, the other \$25,000,000 depends upon the proportionate share of what the other United Nations spend. In doing it that way it allows us to try to get the other United Nations to spend their amount of money so that we will get the \$25,000,000, but the \$40,000,000 is given in here, and it was originally provided up to November 30 to earmark that added \$25,000,000.

Mr. JONKMAN. I agree with the gentleman. We absolutely give \$15,000,000, and then the other countries have to make up 43 percent, which amounts to \$11,300,000, and the total will be \$26,300,000, representing 57 percent of our money and 43 percent of their money. But, are you going to ask the other nations to give their contributions all to the children's fund? How much do you expect to get from the other nations?

Mr. BLOOM. I will say this to the gentleman: It allows us to go to the children's fund of the United Nations and get them to appropriate their amount of money so that we can give our amount of money, and it is in our favor to do it this way rather than another way.

Mr. JONKMAN. I am telling the gentleman from New York it will be one of the sore spots when you expect to get \$26,000,000 and you have to work on that 43 percent from the United Nations for their contribution. You will have to ask them to contribute first to the children's fund to get the \$40,000,000. They will have something to say about that, too.

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman has reached an erroneous conclusion.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the conference committee in adjusting the differences that existed between both branches, and it is a pleasure to me to not only vote for the conference report but to urge that my colleagues vote for and adopt it.

My purpose in rising on this occasion is to make some suggestions to those who will administer this law on the part of our Government.

I notice in the conference report the establishment of a joint relief mission for each of the countries receiving aid under this joint resolution. I think that is a mighty fine idea. I also note the provision that the members of the mission shall be investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I think that is a wise provision, certainly one that nobody can object to as we consider world conditions today and the purpose for which this money will be used. I also note with

great pleasure that such mission shall have direct supervision and control, in each country, of relief supplies furnished.

I hope the selection of the members of the various missions and other employees will be made with great care. I hope the benefits flowing to the unfortunate people of the countries that will receive the benefits will go to the people, and that the intent of Congress will be carried out by those administering the relief that will flow as a result of the passage of this bill.

While I voted for UNRRA, I state frankly that I never enthusiastically favored the idea, but the relief of human beings was the thing that was uppermost, and to try to propose some other method at that time would have interfered with the call of humanity. I did not like this international agency with its complex personnel and the complicated results that I could visualize would flow therefrom. I felt and always have felt that America's response to the call of humanity should be as direct as possible, and that not only should we do it directly but try to benefit the people who needed it in other countries in such a manner that there would be an appreciation of the fact that the Government of America, the people of America, were their friends.

I have said on the floor of this House repeatedly that in the world of tomorrow we need all the friends we can have, even the people of little Liberia, using that as an illustration. This bill gives an opportunity, with the right kind of administration, to bring about the maximum results as far as relief is concerned, and the maximum results as far as the cementing for countless generations to come of friendship between the people of America and the people of the countries that will benefit, if the relief is administered in the right way and as the Congress intended in the passage of this law.

It is not my purpose to suggest the names of the men who should be selected, but it is within my prerogative to suggest the type of men who should be selected. For example, I think those selections should fit into the people of the nations receiving relief and be persons who understand their problems and their background. In Poland, for instance, Americans of Polish blood should be on the mission, and in Italy Americans of Italian blood, but I think those Americans should have been born here.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman believe the Communist government in Poland should have anything to do with the distribution of this fund?

Mr. McCORMACK. Absolutely not. I am coming to that.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. The language of the bill is, "Such mission shall have direct supervision and control." This means that we should not have it administered in such a manner that a political party would benefit, and in the countries behind the iron curtain there is only one political party permitted to exist. We are making this appropriation

to help unfortunate human beings, and those carrying out this law on the part of America should see that the intent of Congress is faithfully carried out, that those human beings benefit, that the people of those countries are resuscitated as much as possible, and that the political parties in the Communist-controlled governments shall not be permitted to use this relief to strengthen themselves in those countries of which they have temporary control.

The type of persons appointed to administer this program, or employed in connection with it, is of vital importance in carrying out the intent of Congress and in the success of this undertaking.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I am the only conferee who did not sign this report. I regret to find myself in disagreement with my colleagues on this, just as I regret that I disapproved of many provisions of the bill as it was reported from our committee to the House. I proposed or supported eight amendments on the House floor, seven of these were adopted.

In my judgment, the bill as reflected in the report is in many respects a great improvement over the original bill. Of the nine amendments which were incorporated into the bill on the floor of the House, five are now in the bill in substantially the same form, two are in modified form, and two have been omitted.

The difficulty with this relief measure is that it is only a partial proposition. Let us bear in mind that the State Department said that the figure of \$350,000,000 was picked out of the air. No one is contending that the full \$350,000,000 will meet the relief problem in Europe because the State Department contends that \$550,000,000 is the absolute minimum need there. So that, no one contends that this \$350,000,000 will solve the whole relief problem. As President Hoover said, no mortal man knows the relative relief needs in Europe and our ability to supply them this fall until the harvests are made here and in Europe.

Unquestionably, \$200,000,000 is sufficient to carry us up to that time.

I thought the way to handle this uncertainty was to have a joint congressional committee review the needs and our ability to fill them in the fall. The House did not agree with that viewpoint. I was in conference willing to split the difference between the House and the Senate and have the conferees pick a figure out of the air of \$315,000,000, which involved a general relief figure of \$275,000,000 and adding \$40,000,000 for the children's fund. The other conferees felt it was necessary to hold rigidly to this \$350,000,000 figure that had been picked out of the air by the State Department.

We know that the State Department has a survey going on all over the world to find out what the relief and reconstruction needs are so as to measure our ability to meet these needs. It seems to me that we could well act on something less than the full program requested in this bill until we get some such



report back and study it. We know that from now on, since we cannot relieve all of the needs of the world, we have to help our friends and we have to keep our economy in shape so that we can help our friends.

One other provision concerns me, and that was the change made with reference to reparations. The House provided that the President should make certain that reparations payable by any country to another country by treaty be postponed during the period we furnish relief. The conference report merely says the President shall seek arrangements to postpone reparations while we furnish relief. We are looking forward to treaty reparations. The House provision permitted reparations required or demanded by Russia under armistice agreements to go out and relief to go into those countries at the same time, but attempted to stop future treaty reparations which will necessitate relief from us.

The hearings show that \$23,000,000 is required from Hungary in reparations which cause that country to require relief. I am deeply conscious of the position of Hungary and I want to see Hungary given some help, but I do not like to see our country take the position that we are going to approve a treaty which will require reparations which will require relief from us and thus have us paying the reparations. I am opposed to our paying Russian treaty reparations, directly or indirectly. That is exactly what ratification of those treaties will mean, under this bill as the conferees amended it.

This report says the President shall seek arrangements to postpone these treaty reparations after we have approved them? Who do you think the President will contact to seek arrangements like this? Why, Joe Stalin, for the country demanding reparations under such circumstances is Russia. And how much attention will Stalin pay to our plea to postpone reparations in a treaty we have just approved? I think the conferees could have done better with that particular section. I think the conferees could have done better on the amount. It should be more than \$200,000,000. It does not need to be \$350,000,000. While I know that we must have a relief bill, and I know we shall, I think the conferees should try again, and therefore I am not going to support the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys] has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, there are two factors involved in whether or not the House should support its conferees, which I strongly urge upon the House.

The first is a question of principle, the second, a question of figures.

On the question of principle, I think we have made our views very clearly known. Certainly one thing must distinguish the people of this country and the Congress of this country—a sense of responsibility. The Congress by overwhelmingly passing a program for assistance to Greece and Turkey has not

made an idle gesture, but has undertaken a definite responsibility in the world. It is that responsibility which we are, in part, called upon to discharge today. It is quite footless to defend Greece and Turkey against forces or social systems that threaten their national integrity and their national security, and at the same time to let millions of people in other European countries, including Greece, starve. By undertaking the Greek-Turkish assistance program we have agreed with the world that we will pull our oar in the boat; and we have recognized that the security of the United States is not safeguarded along the borders of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans of the continental United States, but is safeguarded in the Pindus Mountains of Greece and on the Black Sea coasts of Turkey. Now we are called upon by this relief bill to say also that it is safeguarded in the hearts and minds and physical and spiritual integrity of the peoples of Italy, Austria, Hungary, Greece, and Poland as well.

The argument was made that a number of those countries are Communist-dominated. That question was thrashed out in the House very thoroughly before. The basic issue is this: If they are Communist-dominated now, do you want to surrender them forever, or do you still want to try to win their adherence to our kind of life by showing that it is the United States and its type of society which has the great heart, and that it is another type of society which does not; or do you just want to give up these peoples and let them go down the drain forever? For these peoples know very well that in a Communist society a man's right to eat depends on his politics. Do we want them to conclude that we, too, have taken this path?

We come now to the question of fact. What are the facts about this situation? A very distinguished member of our committee, takes the report of UNRRA and analyzes it; analyzes a good many bookkeeping figures in order to try to draw certain conclusions. As I have taken notes of what he said, he comes to two conclusions. Either UNRRA was spending \$140,000,000 a month or it was spending \$77,000,000 a month, and therefore it could go on for either 10 months or 5 months. But that makes a very great difference, for either its whole program is finished this month or it is not, and we know that it is finished. The difference, of course, is a very real one, too, because we are not talking just a lot of bookkeeping figures and trying to prove a dialectical case; we are trying to feed people. Words uttered here and analyses made here are not going to feed them if they do not have the food. Former President Hoover, in whom many of the Members of this House have great confidence and who went into this thing in very great detail and studied it thoroughly, said he is for this bill. He is for this bill for \$350,000,000. I am confident he looked into the UNRRA situation as well, and would have drawn attention to any such circumstance as might enable UNRRA to carry on.

Finally, let us look at the record on this question of adequacy of the funds pro-

vided. Is the \$310,000,000, for relief to the countries to be aided, which is now contained in the conference report, necessary, and how is it reconciled with the proposition that the general fund for relief may not get contributions from other nations? The record on that is very clear. I call the attention of the Members to page 107; it says that \$180,000,000 is necessary for grains alone to take care of just 1947 for the six principal countries under consideration.

The remainder, the difference between \$180,000,000 and a total of \$296,000,000 needed for food alone, or \$116,000,000, is needed for fats, meat, pulses, and dairy products—all foods. Therefore, your \$296,000,000 is the minimum food figure. It compares with a base figure of \$290,000,000 provided in the bill. That leaves out medical supplies, materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, and other items in this bill. This food to sustain a diet of 2,000 to 2,100 calories per day compares with average United States consumption of 3,400 calories per day.

If the House approves this conference report, therefore, you will be enabling the United States at least to fill out the elementary basic food needs of these peoples.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will adopt the conference report.

I believe that those members of this body who opposed UNRRA have a very good reason for supporting this method of providing relief, because this is what might be called the unilateral method.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN], pointed out that at the beginning of this year there were some \$825,000,000 left in UNRRA. I would say that that was probably known to the United Nations Expert Committee and to the State Department when they requested the amount of \$350,000,000, and that the mere fact that there has been some delay in furnishing relief under UNRRA is no reason for cutting down the relief now. To my knowledge the need still exists.

Furthermore, I am reliably informed that the relief needs of Italy alone between now and the end of the year are \$120,000,000. Italy is suffering tremendously from the ravages of war and is continually on the verge of communistic upheaval.

I would point out also that this relief bill is a part of our foreign policy. It is as much a part of our foreign policy as the Greek-Turkish bill. We upheld the Greek-Turkish bill in this House; we should uphold this conference report now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, it strikes me that to a certain extent this debate on the amount of the authorization is a little beside the point. During the original debate on the bill I asked the gentleman from New York [Mr.



BLOOM] whether or not this was an appropriation bill or an authorization bill. He said it was merely a customary authorization bill. In other words, the final decision and the time when the House will have a chance to make the real decision on the amount will come when the appropriations are being considered. So, I do not think it is important to limit the authorization at this time because the real decision will come when the appropriations are made.

I want to say one other thing. It is this.

Personally I believe we ought not to approach this relief and rehabilitation matter on a piecemeal basis. We have now pending before the War Department subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee a \$725,000,000 budget estimate for occupied countries. Then there is the \$400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey. There is the \$350,000,000 under this bill for war devastated countries. And another proposal is coming up, we understand, for \$78,000,000 for Korea. Then perhaps some other amounts for the IRO, as successor to UNRRA.

My own belief is that these things should be brought up in one appropriation bill and that the Appropriations Committee should consider them all at one time, taking a look at the amount of available supplies we can export, the amount of material we can devote to rehabilitation, the amount of money that the United States Government can afford to spend in other parts of the world, and present the whole picture to the House at one time.

This piecemeal attack on our overseas commitments is fundamentally wrong.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE].

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, we have heard it repeatedly said upon the floor of the House that the figure of \$350,000,000 has been picked out of the air. That is quite a current expression. You frequently hear it. However, that is not the case in this instance, because the figure was definitely not picked out of the air.

The \$350,000,000 was arrived at from the fact that the United Nations Security Council after a careful and very extensive investigation of the relief needs of the countries for which this relief is intended fixed a figure of \$610,000,000 as being the amount absolutely necessary for the relief of these people during the current year. The \$610,000,000 figure fixed by the Security Council is the amount absolutely necessary in the current calendar year for the relief of these people. The amount allocated to be donated by the United States Government for that purpose is 57 percent or \$350,000,000, which amount was inserted in the bill.

When the bill came before the House for consideration an amendment was offered which allocated and earmarked \$50,000,000 for the children's relief fund. Of that amount \$15,000,000 was to be paid at the instance or discretion of the President at once and the other \$35,000,000 deferred until it was ascertained whether or not the other nations made their contributions to the fund. The

conferees retained that fund in the bill, reducing it however, to \$40,000,000. We made the payment of \$15,000,000 mandatory on the part of the President so that it reduced the fund provided in the measure for relief purposes by \$15,000,000. We leave \$25,000,000 earmarked for the children's relief fund providing the other nations contribute, which they will likely do, and this will further reduce the amount allowed by this bill to \$310,000,000, leaving that amount alone for carrying the burden of \$350,000,000 for relief.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVY] said a moment ago that we all agree \$350,000,000 will not relieve the situation in Europe. Of course, we all agree with that statement. The statement is verified by the fact that the Security Council after its investigation fixed the amount absolutely necessary at \$610,000,000. Therefore this \$350,000,000, after reducing it approximately \$40,000,000 by the children's fund, will be just a drop in the bucket toward relieving the situation in the countries of Europe for which it is intended, and if we reduce it, as is suggested by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN], to \$200,000,000, you leave only \$160,000,000 to meet a very desperate situation.

Mr. Speaker, during the last meeting of our conference committee, just before we adjourned, we had a telegram from Europe read to us stating that conditions in the countries over there, in Austria and in Italy especially, were growing worse every day; that not only had there been a partial and very heavy crop failure but that there was promised a complete crop failure, and that this relief was needed and needed instantly.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily approve the conference report, and I hope it will be approved by this body.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, the statement has been made here that the figure of \$350,000,000 was simply picked out of the air. I rise as a member of the committee to refute that statement. The United Nations has investigated this particular situation in Europe.

The American Government has investigated the situation through the United States embassies. The Department of Agriculture has investigated it as to food requirements. The Department of State has had its own people there looking into the situation. The Food and Agricultural Survey Mission of the United Nations has checked the situation. The United Nations Committee of Experts on the needs for 1947 has investigated. They have said that it would take \$583,000,000 for relief, exclusive of China, and it will be noted that this bill authorizes only \$350,000,000.

Also the data obtained by the subcommittee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has entered into this finding of \$350,000,000 as necessary. I would like to point out to this economy-minded Congress that under the United Nations relief we were taking 72 percent of the burden and now we are only going to take 57 percent of

the burden. We have reduced the figure. This relief is not for just giving away of money and materials. It is chiefly for food to prevent starvation. This relief is to raise these people to the absolute minimum beyond which they would starve. Even the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN], admits that this fund is not sufficient to keep them from starving.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JONKMAN. Did the gentleman say I admitted that this fund was not enough to keep them from starving?

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman feels, I take it from his statement, that this fund itself will not keep these people from starving.

Mr. JONKMAN. I, on the contrary, claim to have demonstrated that they cannot spend the fund that they have judiciously. They can spend and they can waste, but a billion dollars is a lot of money to spend.

Mr. FULTON. May I say this, that the gentleman from Michigan did not bring you up to date on the figures; that the last shipment of UNRRA relief which we were to provide has now been sent from these shores. May I point out that Senator VANDENBERG testified, page 5123 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in that respect. So, the gentleman from Michigan is incorrect in his statement that this money, and the goods and the food purchased, are unexpended, because Senator VANDENBERG himself on the Senate floor said categorically that the last shipment has already left our shores.

As long ago as last January Secretary of State Marshall said that this was No. 1 on his list of 27 foreign-affairs measures that we should have for the peace of the world. I believe I will stand with General Marshall and with Senator VANDENBERG.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. MATHEWS. There is obviously a discrepancy between the first five lines of the bill and page 1 of the report.

Mr. FULTON. Would the gentleman ask his question directly.

Mr. MATHEWS. Subsection (b) of section 2 on the second page. What I want to ask the gentleman is this: Can we be given assurance that out of the \$350,000,000 authorized to be appropriated will be included the salaries of the missions and the commission and all persons connected with it?

Mr. FULTON. I will assure the gentleman, as a member of the committee, that all expenses for administration, traveling, and expenses of all the missions in each of the countries are included in the authorization of the \$350,000,000 specifically.

Mr. MATHEWS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. I just want to point out something in connection with the change



made in conference in the clause that was in the House bill which provided that reparations payable by treaty by any country receiving relief to any other country must be postponed during the period of such relief. It was my intention, as the author of that amendment, to protect the American taxpayer against having to make payments both for relief and for reparations. It was my intention to protect the Hungarians against the burden of treaty reparations and if that was not possible to obtain a postponement of reparations payments. It was not my intention that the Hungarians, for instance, should be deprived of relief after the other body by ratifying the treaty had decided that they should pay reparations. It does not seem to me fair to the Hungarians or to the Italians—insofar as they might be affected—just because the other body decides to ratify these treaties, that they should be deprived of relief. It just so happens that I believe that ratification of these treaties should be withheld. However, since the Foreign Relations Committee of the other body has ratified these treaties, I believe that the change that was made in conference was entirely right. The President will seek a postponement of reparations payments and if he does not succeed the Hungarians will nevertheless receive relief.

Mr. FULTON. I believe the gentleman has made a very excellent statement, that we did not want in any way to find that the relief we send over goes into reparations to any country, instead of to these people that are intended to get the relief. We have taken great care to see that the assistance will simply go in as relief to prevent starvation.

May I cite Senator VANDENBERG as to the necessity for this \$350,000,000? I believe he has served the Republican Party well as our senatorial leader on foreign policy. I ask the Republican side particularly to listen to what Senator VANDENBERG has to say on the necessity for \$350,000,000:

Without this measure there is no use in trying to save Greece, as both Houses of Congress have voted overwhelmingly to do, because this relief is specifically at the base of our Greek plan.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM].

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, the statement read on UNRRA is the statement of the United States participation in UNRRA. UNRRA is an international body. What we are trying to do here is something the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON] and I started in New York City at the United Nations last year. We are doing something here on which we have the handle in our own grip. We are doing it. We have the control of this thing completely. If you reduce this from \$350,000,000, which is 57 percent of the \$610,000,000, which we went over very carefully in New York City, not in a minute or a day or a week, for it took months to do this thing—if you reduce that \$350,000,000 to \$200,000,000, then you are automatically reducing the contributions of the other United Nations to the \$610,000,000, which we figured at that time was the lowest

amount, the smallest amount we could possibly try to do the job for in Europe.

It is a fact that since we started the hearings on this legislation and before we had it on the floor of the House we received word from all over Europe and the different countries that the situation there today is much worse, much worse than it was when we had this bill here for consideration. There is no question about that.

We have given \$40,000,000 for the children, and that will be given to the children. A promise has been made that that will be given. I think I had something to do with that as far as the other nations are concerned. Then we will give them \$5,000,000 to defray the expenses of sending food that is contributed to this fund by different organizations, for nothing. So that is \$45,000,000 taken off, which leaves only \$305,000,000.

As was said here, this is an authorization, and we can find out what is necessary to be done to see that proper relief is given. This figure has not been taken out of the air. This figure has been calculated and figured out very carefully. The total sum is \$610,000,000.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am strongly in favor of adopting this bill as reported by the conference committee; first, because we have had assurances that we will have no further relief demands in the near future, and, second, because of the tremendous need and the starvation among the suffering people in Europe as compared with the almost unlimited supply and variety of food available to all Americans.

I believe this bill expresses the innate desire of the American people to do, as they have always done, go to the rescue of our starving neighbors across the sea.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EATON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. What assurances have you that this is the last bill that we will be asked to act upon to authorize and appropriate money for relief?

Mr. EATON. The best assurance I have is the announcement made by the gentleman's leader, Mr. VANDENBERG.

Mr. RICH. He is not my leader; I want you to understand that.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. EATON. It would seem that no one individual can lead Republicans any more. It would appear that our Republican army is composed now entirely of generals.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EATON. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Would not the gentleman agree that the less satisfactory our experience has been in handling relief on a jointly managed basis under UNRRA, the more responsible we are for doing our share under this program where we can do it ourselves in our own American way and carry the food under our own supervision, right down to the ultimate village, if necessary?

Mr. EATON. I am in full accord with the gentleman's view, and I thank

him for introducing that flash of intelligence into what I have to say.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a further flicker, if not a flash?

Mr. EATON. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Does not the gentleman agree that the more opposed many of us have been to the sort of program heretofore carried on, the more we should support the program which is before us today. The very people who voted against UNRRA because so many of those who spent our money were from other countries are under a greater obligation, it seems to me, to carry on this program under Americans, everyone of them cleared by the FBI. I say that as one who very strongly criticized UNRRA. This authorizes only one-eighth of the total amount that we have already given under UNRRA. If we can finish all or most of the job with one-eighth of what we have already given, much of which was wasted, surely we ought to do so, both for humanitarian reasons and for reasons of intelligent long-term self-interest.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for their assistance.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. They have made two crops in Europe since the war ended, and are now stripping the people of Europe and taking the funds to build up armies while asking us to continue to feed the people of Europe who are being dominated by those Communist armies or regimes.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to myself.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EATON. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I should like to answer the gentleman from Mississippi by asking him to read section 5 where it says, "The President shall promptly terminate the provision of relief assistance to the people of any country whenever he determines," among other things, "that an excessive amount of any supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in such country."

Mr. RANKIN. You do not need anything like that to tell the people of Europe how to make a crop. The substance of the people of Europe is being taken over by these Communist organizations maintaining large armies, large military forces, and they are asking us to feed the people that they are supposed to feed.

I live in a country that lost a war once. Our brave Confederate soldiers came home, went to work and fed their own people while rebuilding the devastated South.

If we are going to feed the peoples of the rest of the world at the expense of the American taxpayers while their crops are used to feed useless standing



armies, then there will be no end to the appropriations we will be called upon to make.

The peoples of these countries have had time to make two crops since the war closed. Never in the history of Europe have we seen a demand to feed starving people before except when there was some kind of a crop failure. There have been no such failures in this instance. We had better make a contribution to the Red Cross and let them feed the hungry children. The Red Cross will not make such a farce of it as was made in the case of UNRRA.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, this bill appropriates \$350,000,000. It leaves only \$290,000,000 of actual money to be invested in the salvation of the starving people. The rest goes to the children's fund or for expenses. Fifteen million dollars is to be held in escrow for use in other countries as the necessity may arise.

I hope and pray we will carry this bill through today with a very handsome and substantial majority.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is recognized for 11½ minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, this problem of participating in relief for foreign countries is not a new one before this body. I want to take you back a few years to the first UNRRA bill and to the subsequent UNRRA bills, because we have appropriated and spent \$2,700,000,000 through UNRRA to help relieve the people of distressed war areas.

A vast majority of the Members of this body voted for that legislation, but they voted for it, many of them, as I voted for it, and as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] today indicated he voted for it, with their tongues in their cheeks, and reluctantly, because UNRRA did not seem to be an efficient set-up for handling the difficult relief problems abroad. It was argued that it should have been an American enterprise. We have before us today such an American enterprise in this conference report.

The second criticism made of UNRRA was that it should have been administered by Americans instead of by foreigners. This bill provides that. It provides for the administration of this relief by Americans who have been screened by the FBI; so we have made progress in that direction.

The third criticism made of UNRRA was that we should have provided relief which was identified as American relief. This bill provides that. The relief is to carry labels and identification marks and trademarks as American products right down to the ultimate consumers.

The fourth criticism of UNRRA was that the supplies were not publicized abroad or at home and the press and radio were not permitted to follow through and report on the disposition made of UNRRA supplies. This proposal corrects that shortcoming. It provides that there shall be adequate and complete publication of the information about this relief, not only in Amer-

ica but in the countries receiving the relief.

The fifth criticism made of UNRRA was that it was an extravagant outfit; that it did not get the result it should have out of the \$2,700,000,000. We are asking you today to appropriate only \$350,000,000, a considerably smaller amount than any other we have been asked to provide, to aid legitimately distressed people in war-stricken areas. With the numerous safeguards written into this new program, I am confident this \$350,000,000 will feed more people who are actually in need and in want than would be true of several times this amount if handled through UNRRA.

Now, let me go to the figures of this conference report. As you know, when it left the House, the over-all figure was \$200,000,000. The over-all figure now before you is \$350,000,000, but that does not mean that the House conferees receded entirely from the position which we took in the House because actually we are bringing you this conference report at a working figure of \$290,000,000. That is the working fund for the specific purposes which this act provided when it left the House, namely, the general relief of people in war-devastated areas as specified by our legislation.

The figure that you must compare with the \$350,000,000 item which the Senate approved is \$29,000,000. Let me spell out to you specifically how that is true. Since this bill left the House of Representatives in the course of its enactment it has been expanded to do other things which were not originally included in the original \$350,000,000.

Five million dollars, for example, has been set aside to pay the shipping costs for relief sent overseas by voluntary private organizations, a proposal which multiplies tremendously the benefits to be given by this relief program. So, \$5,000,000 of the \$350,000,000 is not available for the purposes originally contained in this legislation when it was last before us.

Fifteen million dollars has been set aside additionally for so-called emergency relief beyond and outside of the confines of the six countries named in this act, so there is another \$15,000,000 which will not be available for aid to the specified areas, as was originally expected for the relief program.

Forty million dollars more has been set aside to take care of the needs of the International Emergency Children's Fund, \$15,000,000 of it being made available by legislative mandate at once and \$25,000,000 additional being set aside until well into 1948, until it has been demonstrated and determined whether or not the other countries will meet their 43 percent proportionate payments to this children's fund.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Not now. I will yield later.

If they meet their quotas the entire \$40,000,000 will be available for children's relief and deducted from the money we are appropriating in this legislation for general relief. If they do not meet it, the President is authorized to expend the residual amount for the general purposes

of the act provided he first determines there is no reasonable expectancy that these quotas will be met before June 30, 1948.

I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JONKMAN. The gentleman says that \$25,000,000 in addition to the \$15,000,000 will go to the children's fund. That will not happen until the other nations contribute their 43 percent. Is not that true?

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. I do not yield further.

Mr. JONKMAN. Can the gentleman name one nation that has said it would contribute to the fund?

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I decline to yield. Answering the gentleman from Michigan, I may say that I cannot name specifically any other country that is going to contribute to the children's fund, because this is the first step by which the fund is implemented. We are making the initial contribution with the understanding that collectively the other countries will contribute 43 percent. If they do not contribute, then the \$25,000,000 already referred to reverts to the general purposes of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, may I point out other respects in which the position of the House prevailed over the position of the other body? For example, the children's fund was not mentioned at all in the legislation passed by the Senate. It is now in the bill, as I have described to you. That was a distinct victory for the House conferees.

The countries were not named in the legislation passing the other body. We named the countries specifically, and they remain exactly as named by the House except we added the country of Trieste, which I think we all believe necessarily should be added, since we have assumed international responsibility for Trieste. That is another complete victory for the House position.

The third position of the House that was maintained is the provision for relief distribution, that it shall be done by American citizens screened by the FBI, permitting American control of these goods until they get to the ultimate consumer. The House position in that regard was maintained, as the so-called Mundt amendment remains in the bill.

This brings me to reparations. This has already been discussed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorrs] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Lodge]. To the fullest extent possible the position of the House has been maintained there. We require the President to seek from other countries in the world an agreement whereby they will not extract reparations out of current production from any country being aided by this bill. That is all we can do practically at this present time, in view of circumstances beyond the control of this House. The author of that amendment, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Lodge], supports this action of the conferees.

In the fifth place, the termination date written in by the House remains in the bill; namely, that by concurrent resolu-



tion the Congress can withhold from any country or from all the countries further aid at any time the House and the Senate in the wisdom of a majority vote decide that it should be discontinued.

So I submit to you that in large measure the position of the House prevails in this conference report, and I think the conference report should be adopted. I say this as one of those who voted for the \$200,000,000 amendment as originally presented by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN]. I was in favor of it at that time and am so recorded both by speech and vote. However, we now face a different decision under different circumstances and we are considering legislation covering a much wider field of needs than was then the case.

It should be kept in mind, Mr. Chairman, that our action in reducing this proposed appropriation for relief to \$2,000,000 by our earlier votes has in fact effected a saving for this country of perhaps \$60,000,000 even though we now approve this conference report. This is true because we have expanded the purposes of this act to cover the Children's Fund thus obviating the necessity of the President sending us his \$40,000,000 bill for that purpose as was previously announced and because we are using \$5,000,000 of this fund to provide shipping for voluntary relief shipments and \$15,000,000 is being withheld to meet possible emergency relief needs in countries outside of the prescribed areas. The House thus can take credit for effecting a great and a real saving by our earlier action and by approving this conference report we can supplement that worthwhile action by now expediting the establishment of an effective and efficient relief set-up to meet the most crying needs in Europe. I am not in favor of reducing the appropriation back to \$2,000,000 at this time, however, because, as I have pointed out, we have increased the purposes, the objectives, and the responsibilities of this bill. We have made it responsible for a much larger achievement than was originally the case. So I submit that this \$290,000,000 figure for a working fund is a legitimate and an honest reconciliation between the positions of the two Houses. It enables you to vote for economy and against starvation at the same time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to ask the gentleman if it is not true that those people have had an opportunity or time to make two crops since the war closed, and if they are not taking the production of their own people and using that to build up military establishments, at the same time calling on us to feed the people of those countries? And will not the gentleman be standing up in this well one year from today asking us for another appropriation to feed them through another year while this same procedure goes on?

Mr. MUNDT. The answer to the gentleman's question is in part "yes" and in part "no." It is certainly "no" as far as Greece is concerned, it is "no" as far

as Italy is concerned, it is "no" as far as Trieste is concerned. The answer is "yes" as far as Poland is concerned and it is "yes" in part as far as Hungary is concerned. However, under the Mundt amendment which remains in the bill it is going to be "no" for all the countries from now on because these goods are being distributed by American relief missions, by American citizens, conveying the goods all the way down to the ultimate consumer. So at least insofar as the future is concerned it is going to be a negative answer under the terms of this legislation.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. I want to point out to the gentleman from Mississippi that section 5 (a) provides that the President shall promptly terminate relief if he finds that it is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in such countries.

Mr. RANKIN. May I call attention to the fact that in Italy and Trieste they are reaping their third crops now since the war closed.

Mr. MUNDT. I am not arguing about the number of crops. The food is not going to be taken out of the country to feed the Russians or to build military establishments under the terms of this bill.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. MATHEWS. Since the President may terminate this if an excessive amount is used for military purposes, may I ask the gentleman why in a relief bill any part of it should be used for military purposes?

Mr. MUNDT. This says that the President can terminate it. It may be that in a country like Greece or Italy they may have soldiers in their own army who need rations to feed them; so we do not want to make it too conclusive. But the intent of this limitation is crystal clear.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. As one who has supported UNRRA all the way along, may I say that we have listened to the same enthusiastic appeal for that organization as we have for this bill today.

Mr. MUNDT. Not from the present speaker. Every time I spoke on UNRRA I did so with great reluctance because I realized it had an almost impossible administrative setup. But the position recommended by the Republicans on the Committee of Foreign Affairs at that time and the position since recommended both by Democrats and Republicans concerning UNRRA has been written into this legislation. So we are concerned with this decision: Do we want Uncle Sam to do anything at all to help the starving people of the world? If we do, we can do it now with American citizens, with American goods, with American publicity accruing all over the world. If we do not believe we should help them,

then the answer should be in the negative. The decision is yes or no, whether you want America to help feed the people of a war-torn world. As for me, I think we should adopt this conference report and measure up to our responsibilities in an American way, with American methods administered by American citizens whose loyalty has been certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. JONKMAN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does any Member on the minority side wish to offer a motion to recommit? If not, the Clerk will report the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONKMAN moves that the conference report be recommitted to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist on the House provision for authorization of \$200,000,000.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN].

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 170, nays 205, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]  
YEAS—170

Abernethy	Colmer	Hull
Allen, Calif.	Cravens	Jenkins, Ohio
Allen, Ill.	Crawford	Jennings
Allen, La.	Cunningham	Jensen
Andersen	Curtis	Johnson, Ill.
H. Carl	Dague	Johnson, Ind.
Andresen	Davis, Ga.	Jones, Ohio
August H.	Dolliver	Jonkman
Angell	Dondero	Kearney
Arends	Dorn	Kearns
Arnold	Ellis	Knutson
Auchincloss	Ellsworth	Landis
Banta	Elston	Larcade
Barden	Engel, Mich.	LeCompte
Barrett	Fellows	LeFevre
Bates, Mass.	Fenton	Lemke
Beall	Fisher	Love
Bennett, Mo.	Gallagher	Lucas
Bishop	Gavin	McConnell
Blackney	Gillette	McCowan
Boggs, Del.	Gillie	McDonough
Brehm	Goodwin	McDowell
Brooks	Graham	McGregor
Brophy	Grant, Ind.	McMillen, Ill.
Buck	Griffiths	Macy
Buffett	Gross	Maloney
Burleson	Gwynn, N. Y.	Martin, Iowa
Busbey	Gwynne, Iowa	Mason
Butler	Halleck	Meyer
Byrnes, Wis.	Hand	Michener
Carson	Harness, Ind.	Miller, Md.
Chenoweth	Harrison	Morris
Chiperfield	Hartley	Murray, Tenn.
Church	Hess	Murray, Wis.
Clevenger	Hill	Norblad
Clippinger	Hoffman	O'Hara
Coffin	Horan	O'Konski
Cole, Mo.	Howell	Passman

Phillips, Calif. Sarbacher  
Phillips, Tenn. Schwabe, Mo.  
Ploeser Schwabe, Okla.  
Ramey Scoblick  
Rankin Scrivner  
Redden Shafer  
Reed, Ill. Short  
Reed, N. Y. Simpson, Pa.  
Rees Smith, Kans.  
Reeves Smith, Ohio  
Rich Smith, Wis.  
Rizley Snyder  
Robertson Springer  
Robson Stefan  
Rockwell Stevenson  
Rogers, Mass. Stockman  
Rohrbough Sundstrom  
Russell Taber  
St. George Talle  
Sanborn Taylor

## NAYS—205

Albert Goff  
Almond Gordon  
Anderson, Calif. Gore  
Andrews, Ala. Gorski  
Andrews, N. Y. Granger  
Bakewell Grant, Ala.  
Battle Gregory  
Beckworth Hale  
Bell Hall  
Blatnik Edwin Arthur  
Bloom Hall  
Boggs, La. Leonard W.  
Bolton Hardy  
Bradley, Calif. Harless, Ariz.  
Bramblett Harris  
Brown, Ga. Hart  
Bryson Havenner  
Buchanan Hays  
Burke Hébert  
Byrne, N. Y. Hendrick  
Camp Herter  
Canfield Heselton  
Cannon Hinshaw  
Carroll Hobbs  
Case, N. J. Hollifield  
Case, S. Dak. Holmes  
Celler Hope  
Chadwick Huber  
Chapman Jackson, Calif.  
Chelf Jackson, Wash.  
Clark Jarman  
Clason Javits  
Clements Jenkins, Pa.  
Cole, Kans. Johnson, Calif.  
Cole, N. Y. Johnson, Okla.  
Combs Johnson, Tex.  
Cooley Jones, Ala.  
Cooper Jones, N. C.  
Corbett Jones, Wash.  
Cotton Judd  
Coudert Karsten, Mo.  
Cresser Kean  
Davis, Tenn. Keating  
Davis, Wis. Kee  
Deane Kefauver  
Delaney Kelley  
Devitt Kennedy  
Dingell Keogh  
Dirksen Kerr  
Donohue Kersten, Wis.  
Doughton Kilday  
Douglas King  
Drewry Kirwan  
Durham Klein  
Eaton Lane  
Eberharter Lanham  
Elliott Latham  
Engle, Calif. Lea  
Fallon Lesinski  
Feighan Lewis  
Fernandez Lodge  
Fletcher Lyle  
Fogarty Lynch  
Foiger McCormack  
Foote McMahon  
Forand McMillan, S. C.  
Fulton McKinnon  
Gamble Madden  
Gary Mahon  
Gearhart

## NOT VOTING—55

Bates, Ky. Cox  
Bender Crow  
Bennett, Mich. Dawson, Ill.  
Bland Dawson, Utah  
Bonner D'Ewart  
Boykin Domengeaux  
Bradley, Mich. Elsassner  
Brown, Ohio Evins  
Buckley Flannagan  
Bulwinkle Fuller  
Courtney Gathings

Mansfield, Tex. Poage  
Miller, Nebr. Powell  
Mitchell Price, Fla.  
Morrison Sasser  
Norrell Scott, Hardie  
Patman Scott,  
Pfeifer Hugh D., Jr.  
Plumley Simpson, Ill.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Courtney against.  
Mr. Norrell for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.  
Mr. Stanley for, with Mr. Buckley against.  
Mr. Simpson of Illinois for, with Mr. Flannagan against.  
Mr. Wood for, with Mr. Smathers against.  
Mr. Gathings for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Somers against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Bender with Mr. Powell.  
Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Mansfield of Texas.  
Mr. D'Ewart with Mr. Gossett.  
Mr. Crow with Mr. Domengeaux.  
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Cox.  
Mr. Wolcott with Mrs. Lusk.  
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Bonner.  
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Poage.  
Mr. Elsassner with Mr. Morrison.  
Mr. Bradley of Michigan with Mr. Bulwinkle.  
Mr. Hagen with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.  
Mr. Jenison with Mr. Evins.  
Mr. Keefe with Mr. Patman.  
Mr. McGarvey with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.  
Mr. Dawson of Utah with Mr. Boykin.  
Mr. Bennett of Michigan with Mr. Price of Florida.  
Mr. Fuller with Mr. Sasser.  
Mr. Plumley with Mr. Bland.

Messrs. BREHM and LEMKE and Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. VORYS and DREWRY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 289, nays 86, not voting 55, as follows:

## [Roll No. 61]

## YEAS—289

Albert Brophy  
Allen, Calif. Brown, Ga.  
Almond Bryson  
Andersen, Buchanan  
H. Carl Buck  
Anderson, Calif. Burke  
Andersen, Busbey  
August H. Byrne, N. Y.  
Andrews, Ala. Byrnes, Wis.  
Andrews, N. Y. Camp  
Angell Canfield  
Arends Cannon  
Auchincloss Carroll  
Bakewell Carson  
Barrett Case, N. J.  
Bates, Ky. Case, S. Dak.  
Bates, Mass. Celler  
Battle Chadwick  
Beall Chapman  
Beckworth Chelf  
Bell Chenoweth  
Blackney Clark  
Blatnik Clason  
Bloom Clements  
Boggs, Del. Coffin  
Boggs, La. Cole, Kans.  
Bolton Cole, N. Y.  
Bradley, Calif. Combs  
Bramblett Cooley  
Brooks Cooper  
Corbett

Fernandez  
Fletcher  
Fogarty  
Folger  
Foote  
Forand  
Fulton  
Gamble  
Gary  
Gearhart  
Goff  
Goodwin  
Gordon  
Gore  
Gorski  
Granger  
Grant, Ala.  
Grant, Ind.  
Gregory  
Gwinn, N. Y.  
Gwynne, Iowa  
Hale  
Hall  
Edwin Arthur  
Hall  
Leonard W.  
Halleck  
Hardy  
Harless, Ariz.  
Harris  
Hart  
Hartley  
Havenner  
Hays  
Hébert  
Hedrick  
Hendricks  
Herter  
Heselton  
Hess  
Hill  
Hinshaw  
Hobbs  
Hollifield  
Holmes  
Hope  
Horan  
Howell  
Huber  
Jackson, Calif.  
Jackson, Wash.  
Jarman  
Javits  
Jenkins, Ohio  
Jenkins, Pa.  
Jensen  
Johnson, Calif.  
Johnson, Okla.  
Johnson, Tex.  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, N. C.  
Jones, Wash.  
Jonkman  
Judd  
Karsten, Mo.  
Kean  
Kearney

Abernethy  
Allen, Ill.  
Allen, La.  
Arnold  
Banta  
Barden  
Bennett, Mo.  
Bishop  
Buffett  
Burleson  
Butler  
Chaperfield  
Church  
Clevenger  
Clippinger  
Cole, Mo.  
Colmer  
Crawford  
Dague  
Dondero  
Dorn  
Ellis  
Fisher  
Gallagher  
Gavin  
Gillette  
Gillie  
Graham  
Griffiths

Bender  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bland  
Bonner  
Boykin  
Bradley, Mich.

Ploeser  
Plumley  
Potts  
Poulson  
Preston  
Price, Ill.  
Priest  
Rabin  
Rains  
Ramey  
Rayburn  
Rayfield  
Redden  
Reed, Ill.  
Rees  
Richards  
Riehlman  
Riley  
Rivers  
Robertson  
Rockwell  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rohrbough  
Rooney  
Ross  
Russell  
Sadlak  
Sadowski  
St. George  
Scoblick  
Scott, Hardie  
Seely-Brown  
Sheppard  
Sikes  
Simpson, Pa.  
Smith, Maine  
Smith, Va.  
Snyder  
Spence  
Stefan  
Stevenson  
Stigler  
Stratton  
Sundstrom  
Taber  
Talle  
Taylor  
Thomason  
Tibbott  
Tollefson  
Towe  
Trimble  
Twyman  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Wadsworth  
Walter  
Welch  
West  
Whittington  
Wigglesworth  
Wilson, Tex.  
Wolcott  
Wolverton  
Worley  
Zimmerman

## NAYS—86

Gross  
Hand  
Harness, Ind.  
Harrison  
Hoffman  
Hull  
Jenison  
Jennings  
Johnson, Ill.  
Johnson, Ind.  
Jones, Ohio  
Kearns  
Knutson  
Landis  
Larcade  
Lemke  
Lucas  
McCowan  
McGregor  
McMahon  
McMillan, Ill.  
Ma'oney  
Mason  
O'Hara  
O'Konski  
Passman  
Phillips, Tenn.  
Pickett  
Rankin

## NOT VOTING—55

Brown, Ohio  
Buckley  
Bulwinkle  
Courtney  
Cox  
Crow  
Dawson, Ill.  
Dawson, Utah  
D'Ewart  
Domengeaux  
Elsassner  
Evins



Flannagan	McGarvey	Rich
Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.	Sabath
Gathings	Miller, Nebr.	Sasscer
Gifford	Mitchell	Scott,
Gossett	Morrison	Hugh D., Jr.
Hagen	Murray, Wis.	Simpson, Ill.
Heffernan	Norrell	Smathers
Hoeven	Patman	Somers
Keefe	Pfeifer	Stanley
Kilburn	Philbin	Teague
Kunkel	Poage	Thomas, N. J.
Lusk	Powell	Wood
McDowell	Price, Fla.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Stanley against.  
Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Norrell against.  
Mr. Flannagan for, with Mr. Wood against.  
Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Gathings against.  
Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Teague against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Powell.  
Mr. Rich with Mr. Smathers.  
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Gossett.  
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Morrison.  
Mr. Miller of Nebraska with Mrs. Lusk.  
Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Buckley.  
Mr. Bradley of Michigan with Mr. Domen-  
geaux.

Mr. Bender with Mr. Evins.  
Mr. Hagen with Mr. Bonner.  
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Price of Florida.  
Mr. Simpson of Illinois with Mr. Bland.  
Mr. D'Ewart with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.  
Mr. Crow with Mr. Sasscer.  
Mr. Bennett of Michigan with Mr. Cox.  
Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Mansfield of Texas.  
Mr. Fuller with Mr. Philbin.  
Mr. McGarvey with Mr. Poage.  
Mr. Keefe with Mr. Boykin.  
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Sabath.  
Mr. Dawson of Utah with Mr. Patman.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 10 minutes today after the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 3245

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee of conference may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H. R. 3245.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### REPORT ON H. R. 2798, 2799, 2780, AND 3492

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file reports on the bills H. R. 2798, 2799, 2780, and 3492.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOLCOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article by Arthur Krock appearing in the New York Times.

Mr. PLOESER (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an enlightening comment on the Texas City disaster.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include annual report, Washington County soil conservation district. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$213, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short statement.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

#### PERMANENT POSTAL RATES

Mr. VURSELL, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted report (Rept. No. 410) to accompany H. R. 3519, to provide for permanent postal rates.

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### PREPARE NOW TO DEFEND ALASKA AND CANAL ZONE

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, now that we have charted a new course in international affairs, it seems to me we ought to be thinking in terms of preparedness for our country. Certainly our global activities are going to require the spending of a lot of money in the years ahead to keep ourselves prepared in such a way that we can resist any attack that might come from without at any time.

It seems to me that under the bill which we passed last week—the Greek-Turkish matter—that it was nothing more nor less than the pointing of a gun at one whom we consider in the future to be a possible armed adversary. Now, we have charted a course, and we must implement that course by making ourselves strong from a military standpoint. Now is the time to prepare; we cannot wait until the bombs fall.

Mr. Speaker, during the debate of the Greek-Turkish aid bill I charged that it was designed for military purposes; that it would not stop communism in those countries and it was not intended for that purpose. It was clear to many of us that the people of this country were entitled to know all of the facts with their vast implications and that it was the duty of the President to so state. In this respect he is derelict in his responsibilities.

Since passage of the bill the Greek and Turkish Governments have officially stated that the money authorized will be used for military purposes. Thus, we see that our money is going to prepare foreign nations against aggressive action by the Communists. Mr. Speaker, it is my conviction that this is equivalent to a declaration of war. If it is, we had better prepare for the next war, right now. We have pointed a gun at Russia. What would we do, Mr. Speaker, if that country decided to furnish money or military aid to Cuba or to a friendly country in South America? We would consider such action a violation of the Monroe Doctrine and tantamount to a declaration of war against us—and properly so. Thus, we have a situation involving the risk of war under the pretense that it will stop communism.

Mr. Speaker, as we survey the results of World War II, without bias or prejudice, we realize that a full and complete victory was not achieved. Hitler and his Nazis have been eliminated, but another evil has been substituted for them. The price of victory cannot be determined. Lives and the intangibles that make for victory are beyond estimation.

Mr. Speaker, today we wonder about that victory for we realize that our honored dead and those who served in this last war really meant that victory was to bring the "four freedoms" to all mankind. Unfortunately, we have substituted communism for nazism and in the wake of victory the world is about to be engulfed in another wave of political despotism. Red Joe Stalin is as bloody as Hitler and there is no place in a free world for people of this kind. So we are again in a period of suspense, trying desperately to meet the peril of the moment. We have reached another armistice when we had a right to believe we had achieved permanent peace.

Mr. Speaker, although the clouds are dark and ominous, I believe there is a bit of silver lining. When historians appraise the results of World War II, I believe they will record a major victory for all countries in the Western Hemisphere. That victory was climaxed by the Treaty of Chapultepec, signed in Mexico City on the 6th day of March 1945. A most important provision in that treaty provides for a unified defense system for the entire Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, in our very sincere desire to help all the world, by the giving of our resources, we must never forget that we must remain strong at home, politically, economically, and militarily. Outstanding civilian statesmen, and there are many, say that the time has come for us to take account of our own resources

before it is too late. The Godless Communist element at home and abroad, of course, want us to become weak so their task of taking over will be that much easier. It would therefore seem clear that our primary responsibility is to make ourselves secure from attacks without and within. This is necessarily so because we live in a world of power, with two ideologies seeking control. I wish it were not so, but it is and we must face the future with realism.

Mr. Speaker, if we are realists in the matter of hemispheric defense, then we must rivet our attention on the state of our defenses in the Panama Canal Zone and in Alaska to avoid attack from without. There can be no denying that the Communists have alerted both areas. Let us not be fooled by the campaign to stop communism in Greece and Turkey and close our eyes to it right here in this hemisphere.

A very timely article by Jim Lucas in the Washington Daily News for May 19, bearing the headline "Are Communists Monkeying Around With Panama Canal?" directs attention to the necessity for action in that vital spot.

It appears, Mr. Speaker, that a Senate subcommittee is investigating charges that the CIO Public Workers of America in the Canal Zone are led by Communists. A reading of the article by Mr. Lucas seems to leave but little doubt that the Communists are preparing to take over in that area at the proper time. This is indeed a call to action; we are on notice. Our national security must be assured by proper action of our military services, not alone in Turkey and Greece but here at home. There must be no Pearl Harbor in the Panama Canal Zone or in Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, we consider now the Alaskan zone. It was good news to learn from a War Department release that a big bomber base is to be constructed in Alaska at a cost in excess of \$8,000,000. The program involves the building of a new runway, a huge hangar, and other strategic facilities. This is surely on a meager start.

It is common knowledge, Mr. Speaker, that Russia has its eyes on Alaska. Reports were circulated a short time ago that it was prepared to repudiate the sale of that territory to this country. Only a few months ago a returned Army officer told me about Russian military activities on the Kamchatka Peninsula only 500 miles from Attu. His statement was later confirmed by Mr. Lucas of Scripps-Howard, who reported airfields are under construction, warehouses and barracks have been built, roads have been improved, and waterways are being dredged. There is, in addition, ample evidence of increased Russian air activity over Alaska, and that is not "just for fun." If we are not careful a Pearl Harbor is a possibility here. We must keep in mind that in this air age this Alaskan territory is of great strategic value. It is rich in minerals and oils and in addition may some day be the center of commercial air routes over the top of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I do not pose as a military expert. Common sense would seem to indicate that a job of first importance must be tackled without delay.

The military experts must of necessity be called in to map out a plan of defense for Alaska. With due respect to them I venture to suggest a modest plan of action:

First. The immediate recruitment of military personnel.

Second. The promotion of a campaign to induce civilians to migrate to Alaska in order to develop its natural resources.

Third. The improvement of rail and truck facilities to the area. This means the construction of two or three hard-surfaced roads and the maintenance of a modern railroad.

Fourth. Increased and improved air and coast artillery facilities. Fighter- and bomber-plane bases are indispensable. We must have the best. The latest coast artillery equipment must be installed.

Fifth. Establishment and development of adequate naval bases, implemented by a strong air arm and undersea craft.

Sixth. Maintenance of advanced technological station equipped with powerful radar facilities.

Seventh. Statehood for Alaska. This is vitally needed for defense purposes.

Mr. Speaker, this first session of the Eightieth Congress is charged with an important responsibility. We can stop communism in the Western Hemisphere by acting courageously now. It took only a matter of a few weeks to pass the Greek-Turkish bill. Can we do less to protect and defend our very borders? Time is truly of the essence. Let it not be said of this Congress that it has been derelict in its duty. The time to act is now.

[From the Washington Daily News of May 19, 1947]

SENATE GROUP IS ASKING: "ARE COMMUNISTS MONKEYING AROUND WITH PANAMA CANAL?"

(By Jim G. Lucas)

A three-man Senate subcommittee is investigating charges that activities of the left-wing CIO Public Workers of America in the Panama Canal Zone are Communist-led.

The Senators are ZALES N. ECTON, Republican, Montana; EDWARD J. THYE, Republican, Minnesota; and HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Democrat, Maryland. They have been hearing testimony on the effect of a recent Civil Service Commission ruling which opened civil-service rolls within the Canal Zone to citizens of Panama.

#### TWO PAY ROLLS

The ruling would abolish gold and silver rolls. In the Canal's early days, two pay rolls were given these designations. One group was paid in gold and the other in silver. This is no longer true, but American citizens on the gold roll receive higher wages for the same work as aliens on the silver roll.

The CIO Public Workers Union, composed principally of silver-roll employees, wants the change. The AFL and Canal Zone military leaders oppose it, the latter partly for security reasons.

#### IT'S IN A TREATY

Most jobs under the military there are noncivil service, but for jobs which have a civil-service classification, the Commission's rules and regulations must be followed. Arthur Flemming, of the Civil Service Commission, said the ruling giving Panama citizens the same job privileges as Americans was in line with guarantees under the Roosevelt-Arias treaty of 1939 but which were inoperative during the war.

Walter J. Jones, legislative representative for the Canal Zone Central Labor Union, an organization of gold-roll employees, testified the order meant "our files will be made available to persons who owe their allegiance to a foreign government."

#### LOTS OF PROPAGANDA

"There are agents who already are busy spreading their propaganda among the Panamanians," he said. "We have in the Canal Zone two representatives of the CIO Public Workers of America, J. L. Strobel and Robert Weinstein, who, along with their colleague, Leonard H. Goldsmith, have records of Communist activity, which have been published and which they have never denied."

"It is interesting to note that with the arrival of these gentlemen there began publication of a new Communist magazine 'ACLA' (Accion Comunista Latina Americana). This magazine is devoted to attacking 'Yankee imperialism' and extolling the virtues of the Soviet Union as the defender of Latin America. Their records show they have done nothing but create chaos and confusion in the minds of the workers."

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Here's what happened when Mr. Weinstein appeared before the committee:

Senator O'CONOR: "Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Mr. WEINSTEIN: "No; I am not, sir."

Senator O'CONOR (referring to the magazine Plain Talk): "I find reference to this fact:

"Robert Weinstein was an instructor at the Communist Jefferson School. He has been active in numerous fronts and has a record which might be the envy of many a Communist leader."

Mr. WEINSTEIN: "It doesn't say I did it. It says 'A Robert Weinstein.'"

Senator O'CONOR: "It says Robert Weinstein, and I understand you are the Robert Weinstein to whom this reference is made."

Mr. WEINSTEIN: "That is right. I do not exactly recall the date, Senator, but about, I guess, a couple of years ago, the publicity department of our organization sent me a memo saying there was a round-table discussion at the Jefferson School on the various questions confronting labor organizations. I went over about 8 o'clock one evening and \* \* \* stayed there 50 minutes. I never got paid and I presume that is what he means."

Senator O'CONOR: "It says the Robert Weinstein to whom reference is made signed Communist election petition No. 2866 on September 21, 1941."

Mr. WEINSTEIN: "Doesn't it say 'A Robert Weinstein?'"

Senator O'CONOR: "That is right."

Mr. WEINSTEIN: "It doesn't say me."

Senator O'CONOR: "Did the Public Workers Union during the last year or so adopt any resolution commenting on the foreign policy of our country or of Russia?"

Mr. WEINSTEIN: "At our last convention in Atlantic City we adopted a resolution asking for the withdrawal of troops from, I don't think we mentioned places, but from foreign countries."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS ON POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I think there is one subject upon which we can all agree regardless of which side of the House we sit, and that subject



is national security. I congratulate the gentleman who just spoke, Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin, for his splendid presentation of facts relating to that subject. I am going to talk for a few minutes on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker, it not infrequently happens on the floor of Congress that when a legislative proposal is made or one is opposed that some Member will inquire, "Have you not confidence in your President to execute the law?" I shall not attempt to express my views in answer to this question, but instead will let Thomas Jefferson reply to the inquiry. Here is what he said on the question of confidence in the men chosen to make and to execute our laws:

It would be a dangerous delusion if our confidence in the man of our choice should silence our fears for the safety of our rights. Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism. Free government is founded on jealousy, not on confidence. It is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions to bind down those whom we are obligated to trust with power. Our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence will go. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.

I know of no time when it is more essential to fix the limits to which, and no further, our confidence in those whom we are obliged to trust with power will go, than to establish that limit right now.

The American people have been put on notice by a series of acts on the part of those in positions of trust and confidence in the Government that our fundamental liberties are in imminent danger of destruction from within from officials sworn to preserve, protect, and defend our liberties from spoliation.

This is the hour of all times in our history when the enemies of our Republic are operating within our Government. A free people and their chosen Representatives in Congress should be on the alert to protect and defend their Government from all subversive activities. It may not be inappropriate at this time to recall the words of Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court 1811 to 1845:

Let the American people never forget that they possess a noble inheritance bought by the toils, suffering, and blood of their ancestors; and capably, if wisely improved and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to their latest posterity all the substantial blessing of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion, and independence.

The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its foundations are solid; its comportments are beautiful, as well as useful; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order, and its defenses are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title.

It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly or corruption or negligence of its only keepers—the people. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

I observe that practically every man who takes the floor to warn his colleagues

and the people of an impending danger to the Republic, either from forces within or from without, is immediately attacked by left-wing newspapers and magazines. This is no time, however, for a Representative in Congress to shrink from his duty of fighting for the security of his Nation as well as for the people he has the honor to represent.

A serious situation has arisen in connection with the trade agreement negotiations at Geneva, Switzerland, which negotiations are now being conducted by our State Department with numerous foreign nations with respect to the tariff rates of the respective negotiating nations.

Since March 26, 1947, the Ways and Means Committee of the House has been conducting hearings with reference to the operation of the Trade Agreement Act and the creation of a proposed International Trade Organization. The first witness who appeared and testified before the Ways and Means Committee was William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Department of State. Early in his testimony I inquired of Mr. Clayton how large the delegation accompanying him to Geneva would be. His reply was: "I think about 80. Counting the secretarial service, stenographers, and so on, I think it will be about 100."

On page 18 of the hearings held March 28, Secretary Clayton testified:

The meeting in Geneva will be attended by representatives of 18 countries to do two things. One is to further discuss and attempt to agree upon a charter for the International Trade Organization which subsequently will be submitted to the Congress or the parliaments of the different countries, and the other is to negotiate among those 18 countries reciprocal-trade agreements having to do with elimination of discriminations in trade and the reduction of barriers to international trade.

In response to an inquiry to have the names of the 18 countries meeting in Geneva, Secretary Clayton named Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States.

During the hearing I asked Secretary Clayton whether or not he could furnish the Ways and Means Committee the actual items which he would use for the purpose of trading at the Geneva Conference. Mr. Clayton said, "We would be glad to furnish a list of those commodities, Mr. REED."

The list referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 8, 1947.  
The Honorable DANIEL A. REED,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. REED: Under the pressure of preparing to get away for the Geneva Conference Mr. Clayton was not able to communicate with you regarding a matter which arose in connection with his appearance before your committee on March 28 and requested me to do so. You asked him to furnish the committee a list of the items we were to use for the purpose of trading at the Geneva Conference. In his reply he evidently had in mind our published list of November 9, 1946, and said that he would be glad to furnish a list of those commodities for the

record. I am informed that my associates have supplied the clerk of your committee with a copy of that list.

I find, however, that according to the record you requested him to "furnish the committee in a confidential way the actual items to use—which you are to use for the purpose of trading at the Geneva Conference." This leads me to believe that you may have had a different list of products in mind.

As Mr. Clayton explained to the chairman on March 28, they are going to Geneva as a set of traders to negotiate with representatives of other governments and they cannot very well make public to the world the limits of our negotiating ability. I think Mr. Clayton also made it clear in answering Mr. Kean's question on March 29 that the delegation needs to carry all of its bargaining power with it.

If you feel that the list which has been supplied for the record is not responsive to your request, I should appreciate having this letter inserted at the appropriate place in the record so that the reasons why Mr. Clayton was unable to comply with your request may be known.

Sincerely yours,

WILLARD L. THORP,  
Assistant Secretary.

Representative KEAN inquired of Secretary Clayton whether or not he intended to take any businessmen over to Geneva in connection with the proposed negotiations of trade agreements:

MR. KEAN. Are you taking any businessmen over?

MR. CLAYTON. We are not taking any businessmen, as such, over. It has been decided, I think, that other delegations will not generally take businessmen over. We have consulted very frequently, however, Mr. KEAN, with businessmen, not only in the trade agreement matters through these hearings, where, as I have said, they have had a thousand briefs filed with the Department, with the Trade Agreements Committee; we have had over 500 witnesses appear and all of the vast amount of information has been carefully collected and digested and studied. Every interest in the country had an opportunity to present its case, and we had many informal conferences as well; that is on the trade agreements. In the ITO—

MR. KEAN. I am not asking about those; I just had in mind the trade agreements.

MR. CLAYTON. About trade agreements; yes.

MR. KEAN. I was just thinking that as to the Yankee bargaining you are talking about, that when a certain suggestion is made by a foreign government it would seem to me, in spite of all this data you have got, it might be a subject matter on which you would like to know from somebody who knows their stuff exactly what was involved.

MR. CLAYTON. We have tried to get all of that information in the hearing; the law provides for that, and we will go over all of that information ourselves carefully and fully on these subjects prior to getting to Geneva. I am sure that you could understand that with all this vast information covering the vast number and variety of commodities that are involved, both imports into this country and exports to other countries that are comprised in our total economy that it would be almost impossible to take a man over that would be familiar with any great number of those commodities, so that we have had to try to get our information and to get the views of these people in these preliminary hearings. Also obviously the day-to-day negotiations and trading back and forth cannot be made public.

MR. KEAN. That is right.

MR. CLAYTON. In the end everything is made public, but what you say you will do today and what you say you will do tomorrow,

and what the other country says they will do, and so forth, from hour to hour and from day to day in this negotiation cannot be made public.

Mr. KEAN. If some of these businessmen who think that their industry is going to be particularly affected were to decide to go to Geneva at their own expense, do you think some of your people would be willing occasionally to consult with them?

Mr. CLAYTON. I do not think there is any doubt about that; that is to say, to talk with them. But we could not tell them, we could not give away our case to them.

Mr. KEAN. No; but you can say, if such and such a thing were done, how would it affect you?

Mr. CLAYTON. Of course, all those questions have been gone into, Mr. Kean, in great detail. We have got a vast record of just such questions as that, and answers.

I have called attention to the testimony to show that Mr. Clayton considers it most important to hold in strict secrecy, even from Congress and from businessmen, farmers, and industrialists, the items upon which to bargain and trade with foreign nations relating to concessions to be made in trade agreements. If it be true that for Yankee trading purposes neither Congress nor business interests can be trusted to know what items on the list may be subjected to a tariff cut, I say that no Communist in Secretary Clayton's group in Geneva should be permitted to have the information.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. It may be of interest to the gentleman if I make this statement: Last year, along about July or August the industry of this country was expecting Mr. Clayton to publish that list. He later did publish it, but never got around to doing it until after the election. I wrote a letter to the State Department and called their attention to the fact and asked them if that was not the principal factor. Sure enough, they did not publish the list until just after the election.

Mr. REED of New York. And then they did not outline the trading items.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. That is right; they did not make it public until they had to.

Mr. REED of New York. Is there even a top secret in the State Department that is not known to the Communists and their fellow travelers in the State Department? Why should there be Communists in the American group at Geneva? Is it their philosophy to preserve and protect this Government of ours; or is it their philosophy to undermine it through every device at their command? Is it to be supposed that any secret in our trading program is unknown which the Communists believe will enable them to weaken our trading position at Geneva? Surely the Communists or their fellow travelers could penetrate no Department of the United States Government where their activities could and would be more destructive to our Republic.

The trade-agreement group at Geneva holds the power of life and death over large segments of our economy, yet in it and a part of this group are Communists. Not one agreement should be negotiated

or executed until the group with Secretary Clayton at Geneva has been purged of its subversive element.

Now, I am not here making an idle charge. I have definite information that there is quite a large percentage of that group of 100 or more that was taken over to Geneva who are either Communists or fellow travelers. What are they there for? We know there has been a lot of smoke, and there certainly is fire in that State Department. I am not quarreling with Mr. Clayton and I am not charging him with being a Communist except that I believe he could have found out before he went over there what the members of his negotiating group stood for as between Americanism and communism. If our businessmen cannot be trusted and if the Congress cannot be trusted, why let these Communists and fellow travelers be in that group where they may be in position to warn Communists from other nations against the interests of this Nation?

I have reliable information that a substantial percent of his group are either Communists or Communist sympathizers or have had previous connections with Communist organizations. I have this day, therefore, introduced a resolution which reads as follows:

Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the loyalty of certain assistants and advisers to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

*Resolved, etc.,* That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation to determine whether any persons among those assistants and advisers to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs who are in Geneva, Switzerland, for the purpose of assisting the Under Secretary in the negotiation of trade agreements with certain foreign governments, are, or at any time have been, (1) members of the Communist Party or (2) sympathetic with the general aims of the Communist Party.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) on or before August 1, 1947, the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I want to compliment the gentleman on what he

has stated today. I hope his resolution will be adopted. May I ask the gentleman if he has seen the current reports about the Geneva Conference? I get this from the New York papers and the International Chamber of Commerce that at the Geneva Conference Mr. Clayton has found, because of the Communists and the Socialists in the other nations, and because he represents a country where free enterprise is still the guiding principle, he cannot deal with them because he must come back and get his report finally from the people who yet rule in this country; but the emissaries from those other countries can deal right away, one representing a dictator, on representing a communistic country. They can deal together, but we cannot deal with them. We have no business in that conference.

Mr. REED of New York. I thank the gentleman. The fact remains there are Communists or fellow travelers in this organization at Geneva who can transmit any information they want to the Communist members of other nations and so absolutely sabotage any efforts we may make on a trading proposition. It is a reflection on the American public, on our businessmen not to be able to know whether or not he is being traded away by a little group of Communists within this organization. I say that not a single trade agreement nor one transaction should go on in Geneva until we clean the slate of this subversive element that is operating within our Government and in the one department in which we should have national security.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I think the gentleman has answered my question already. I wanted to ask him, does he not believe that there is much more danger from subversive elements within our own Government than from without?

Mr. REED of New York. There is no question about it. They are working from within and then they are being taken abroad at the expense of this Nation to give away secrets. They are not there for any good purpose because their philosophy is against free enterprise.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVINGER. As a Member of the Committee on Agriculture, and backed up by a couple of my fellow Members, I want to say that I have addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of Agriculture, to Mr. Nichols of the State Department, and to the heads of all groups that have come before the Committee on Agriculture recently endorsing this reciprocal-trade program, with the challenge to bring me one item that would show a definite gain for America or American agriculture, and I want to say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York, that up to this good hour I have been promised, but I have never received one single item that can definitely be said to be a gain for America.

Mr. REED of New York. I thank the gentleman. I will say this, that similar



questions have been propounded by the members of our Ways and Means Committee, and we have as yet failed to receive an answer showing that they have made any contribution to the business of this country.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, if the gentleman will again look at the record of the testimony before our committee, the Committee on Ways and Means, he will find that I put a question to Mr. Clayton as to what he expected to do when he got to Geneva. He said he expected to build up a charter for the ITO but, he said, "That meeting is only the preliminary meeting. From that we expect to go on to the great world meeting"—to the great millennium, although he did not use those terms—when all the nations of the world would be there. And, I suppose, we will be dividing up what is left for their benefit.

Mr. REED of New York. The whole Government seems to be permeated with this godless ideology. I do not attach too much importance to these headlines because it comes out of a trial in court and, every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. But, here are some headlines: "Reds plotted army's recall. Communists urged to enlist to destroy morale." So, we hear all these disclosures inimical to the security of our Government, but we have heard more, perhaps, about the infiltration of Communists into the State Department than almost any other Department of Government. Now, you cannot tell me that the head of that Department at this time, when we are carrying on transactions in all parts of the world, is unable to clean house and find honest men who are not Communists or fellow travelers to carry on the affairs of this great Nation through the State Department.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### FIRE PREVENTION

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Eightieth Congress has given considerable attention to measures which will save the lives of people abroad. We have been generous. We have fought starvation and suffering. We have labored to alleviate conditions which might cause disability and death. I have been pleased to give my vote for these worthy causes.

But I now rise, Mr. Speaker, to ask this House to give consideration to saving the lives of American citizens in the United States. I beg the Congress to act to spare another mother from the suffering that befell Mrs. Stella Kreskowski, a constituent of mine living in Passaic, N. J., who had one young son burned to death and another who spent a year in a hospital and another year in a home for crippled children because of burns received when their play suits caught fire.

I ask Congress to act before we see another tragedy such as struck the Zibor family, also of Passaic, N. J., whose small son, burned when his cowboy suit ignited, spent a year in the Passaic General Hospital, where he was given 17

blood transfusions and underwent 11 skin-grafting operations.

I pray for congressional action in the name of the more than 11,000 Americans who will die in fires during the course of this year. Is Congress ready to do what it can to save some of these lives? I have cited some sad instances that occurred in my own District, but such accidents are not limited by any geographical bounds, and will occur this year in every State and district.

Does Congress intend to do its part to prevent tragedies such as occurred in the Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta, in the Canfield Hotel in Dubuque, Iowa, in the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago? Congress has the power to aid in preventing catastrophes such as those that sent hundreds to flaming and horrible deaths in the Coconut Grove in Boston, and in the blazing circus tents in Hartford. Will Congress do nothing to prevent the merciless killing and maiming of helpless children who wear playsuits that are nothing but death traps?

Several bills are pending in the present Congress that will prohibit the shipment of highly flammable fabrics in interstate commerce. One of these bills, H. R. 505, I introduced early this session. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has held hearings on this problem, and has considered the bills which have been introduced. I hope that in the near future it will report out a bill, containing proper prohibitions. To delay is dangerous.

Meanwhile, I cannot understand those segments of our business world that say, "This is not the time for such legislation," and offer no solutions of their own. This attitude is shamefully un-American. If industry were to meet this problem squarely, as indeed several textile companies have, it would take the necessary steps to prevent these holocausts, and it would not be necessary for Congress to move. But when representatives of some textile industries come before a committee of Congress and say they are opposed to any legislation of this nature, and take no steps to keep their products from enveloping our fellow citizens, even our children, from tortuous and fiery deaths, offer no substitute proposal or concrete plan to remove this peril from the American scene, then it is up to Congress to act.

Early this month President Truman called a conference of the outstanding fire prevention experts of the country. These authorities, from all parts of the United States and representing all phases of our economy, meeting here in Washington, endorsed appropriate legislation to remove highly flammable textiles and apparel from the markets.

A May 7 newspaper account of this meeting states:

Alarmed over the increasing incidence of disastrous fires which have exacted a heavy toll of both life and property, the Conference on Fire Prevention, convened at President Truman's request, adopted without revision a report of its committee on building construction, operation, and protection. The report singled out the types of merchandise the committee concluded should be kept out of circulation as a dangerous fire hazard for all types of buildings.

"Long-nap fabrics of a material more flammable than wool, silk, and nylon and other highly flammable materials are extremely dangerous as wearing apparel," the President's conference agreed. "Celluloid buttons and trimmings and pyroxylin-coated materials are also dangerous. A garment should not be made out of material so flammable that, if ignited, the wearer cannot divest himself of it without getting seriously burned."

The conference did not limit itself to condemning flammable wearing apparel. Such materials take hundreds of lives each year, but it takes a major disaster, such as a hotel or night-club or circus fire, to focus the spotlight of public attention on the dangers of flammable textiles and fabrics. On these, the report of the President's conference says:

Flammable draperies, decorations, upholstery, rugs, and bedding were said to have contributed significantly to the spread of fire and mounting loss of life in those structures. Combustible decorative trim, although part of the building structure, nevertheless, falls in the same category.

Consideration should be given to the flameproofing of flammable fabrics, decorations, draperies, and clothing, or avoiding the use of such flammable materials when possible in buildings where the public is admitted, such as hospitals, hotels, theaters, auditoriums, restaurants, and night clubs.

This is not the first time that this matter has been called to our attention by experts. Last summer the Eastern Association of Fire Chiefs, meeting in New York, termed the United States "the world's No. 1 fire trap," and pointed out that within a year 11,000 lives would be lost in fires, and that property damage would amount to \$600,000,000.

In March of this year, Life magazine presented a study on this very subject. It recalled the narrow escape from death of a New York girl whose flowing tulle dress ignited when she merely danced over a cigarette carelessly tossed on the floor. Life conducted experiments, and dressed a manikin in yards of gauzy rayon net, long a favorite party-dress fabric. When a burning match was touched to the skirt the dress exploded into flames, and in 14 seconds the dummy was reduced to a smoking, sizzling ruin. Right here in the District of Columbia, as well as in New Jersey and every part of the country, this horrible accident has occurred, not to dummies, but to human beings.

When I introduced H. R. 505 last January I received a message which typifies the call that is being made on Congress. This telegram is from a constituent of mine, Irving Sukinik, of Passaic, N. J., and it says:

We lost our little boy last June through one of the cowboy suits that you are trying to outlaw. We thank you for your efforts to spare other parents the pain that we endured. If I can do anything in any way to further the bill, please let me know.

Is Congress ready to move to spare other parents such pain? Are we ready to do our part to combat death by burning in the United States? Or are we to yield to the temporizers who see the loss of profits in remedial legislation? No

real American would ever approve clothing an infant with a garment that could in seconds make that infant a human torch. "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to burn and die?" Never. Congress will not fail America's boys and girls.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to include certain tables in the remarks he made today.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### ADMINISTRATION WANTONLY DESTROYS FOOD

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, today the House authorized the appropriation of large sums of money to provide food for starving people in other countries. These people cannot eat money, so it takes food. Therefore, I shall talk about food, and in particular about potatoes. Potatoes are a vital and nutritious food and there should be no waste of them.

I call upon Secretary Anderson to halt the Department of Agriculture's wanton destruction of potatoes as it goes on today.

Some of us had thought that the new dealers' philosophy of scarcity—plowing under of crops—had been thoroughly exploded. But they are at it again—and at a time when food prices are high and people abroad are starving.

It is bad enough to destroy food in a hungry world, but when imports into this country of the same commodity occur simultaneously, the sinful policy becomes a worse scandal.

While Department of Agriculture agents pour kerosene on huge piles of new potatoes in Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States, potatoes come in from Canada to supply those markets, and at higher prices for consumers already staggering under the cost of living.

The country must have been shocked by recent publication in newspapers of pictures of wanton destruction of potatoes. That was only part of the story. I have in my possession bills of lading and tags proving that potatoes are being imported for sale in the very territory where farmers are being paid not to harvest their crops.

This situation is on a parity with the reckless and ill-planned buying of wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export to needy countries abroad. This buying set off a wild rise of \$1 a bushel in the price of wheat.

That means higher prices for flour, bread, and other wheat products. Wheat being a bellwether crop, its price usually sets the pace for corn and other grain, and meat.

The Agriculture Department pours kerosene on newly harvested potatoes to make them unfit for human or animal consumption and for any other use. I am sure that there are thousands of low-income families in all parts of the country, and particularly in the South, who cannot afford to pay from 5 cents to 10 cents a pound for new potatoes.

Giving the surplus potatoes to these families would not destroy the purpose of the price-support program. There are civic agencies that would be happy to have some of these potatoes to distribute among the less fortunate families.

Congress is appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars to feed hungry peoples in other countries. Potatoes are a staple food. Surely the hungry peoples overseas would be happy to have surplus American potatoes.

Unfortunately, the surplus does not apply in other commodities. Witness the high prices for food generally. The only exception is found in the prices of certain manufactured dairy products. I hope the foreigners do not get a false impression of the food supply in America from pictures showing potatoes being wantonly destroyed.

The price-support program for potatoes does not add up. Our Government destroys potatoes after paying the farmers to produce them. Creating a scarcity in supply literally invites foreign countries to produce more potatoes to be sold in the United States.

During the last 8 months Canadian producers have shipped to the United States approximately 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes. These potatoes are now being sold to consumers throughout the Northeastern States at a price range from 6 to 10 cents a pound.

A typical illustration of what is going on in the potato program can be found at Richmond, Va. Several carloads of Canadian potatoes are being sold weekly to consumers at Richmond.

The wholesale price of Canadian potatoes at Richmond has advanced from \$3.60 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds during the last 30 days. There is a shortage of potatoes at Richmond.

However, investigation reveals that the Department of Agriculture is paying potato producers within 30 miles of Richmond \$2.25 per hundredweight to destroy potatoes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Last summer in North Carolina—you may have the figures—there were literally hundreds of thousands of bushels of potatoes that they did not dig up.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. That is much closer to Richmond than Canada is.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am going to mention a point 80 miles from Richmond. I have a letter from a farmer living in North Carolina about 80 miles from Richmond. The report from this farmer in North Carolina advised me that the Government has paid him for not digging his potatoes this year. This farmer states that the Government agent had him dig up one row in order to permit the agent to estimate the entire crop. He could easily have sold his potatoes in the Richmond market but it would have been in competition with Canadian potatoes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I have never seen the figures as to how many millions or hundreds of millions of bushels of potatoes they did not dig up. We can see those that they do dig up and burn and destroy, and so forth.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am going to touch on that.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Do you have the figures on that?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes, I have.

During the last 12 months, the Federal Government has spent \$3,235,000 to support the price of potatoes in Virginia, and producers in that State have received \$2.25 per hundredweight, less handling charges, to destroy their potatoes. Around 442,000 bushels of Virginia potatoes were destroyed at a cost of \$450,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Probably you heard me tell the Committee on Agriculture about 20,000 bushels of potatoes being dumped on a single farm in my congressional district. The farmer got \$2.70 per hundred for them, and now the people are paying excessive prices. It has not been going on only in the South. Throughout Pennsylvania and New Jersey it is full of it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But we are dealing now with new potatoes that are being destroyed in the South. New potatoes are being sold in Washington and eastern cities at from 5 to 10 cents a pound. For the old potatoes, to which the gentleman refers, we are getting Canadian potatoes in this country that are taking the market here at a higher price than the gentleman's farmers are receiving.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Are they going to carry this on this year? Is the 1947 crop going to be dumped also?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This program is now being carried on. If the gentleman saw the picture in last Sunday's Star, he would notice the big pile of potatoes down in Alabama that Government agents were pouring kerosene on so that the low-income families down there, who did not have the money to buy potatoes, could not eat them.

Mr. GROSS. The farmers do not want to do this kind of business.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No, indeed; they do not.

Mr. GROSS. The fellows in my district had red faces, that the Government made them dump the potatoes. They did not want to do that.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman spoke about red faces. I saw the picture of those potatoes in the paper but I did not see any story about it. Did the gentleman see any story? The paper showed the picture of those potatoes being destroyed.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, the pictures spoke for themselves. No additional story was necessary.

But getting back to the situation that prevails here, I have said that Maine



was our big potato-producing State. They produced 77,000,000 bushels of potatoes last year and the Government stepped in and bought 13,282,000 bushels at a price of \$2.20 per hundredweight, less handling charges for those surplus potatoes. More than 12,000,000 bushels of Maine potatoes were destroyed, at a cost of \$12,000,000 to American taxpayers.

It seems to me that the Maine farmers could have supplied some of their high-quality potatoes to the eastern market, rather than have them destroyed and the market turned over to foreign producers.

Secretary Anderson has been advocating a policy of abundance. I urge him to give his attention to the sinful destruction of potatoes.

I also call upon President Truman, when he inveighs against the high cost of living, to tell the people about the impact on prices that buying for foreign relief has upon prices paid by American consumers.

I do not question that we should give relief to the starving abroad. But let us not have any red herrings, such as blaming the farmers for the high cost of food.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is it true that the Government has made a lot of whisky out of potatoes?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, I do not know that potato whisky is being sold, but I do know that large quantities of these potatoes were sold at 5 cents per bag, and made into alcohol.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know how this potato whisky compares with the good old corn or rye whisky?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will have to beg off on that because I am not a judge of whisky.

Our Government since July 1946, has bought 87,000,000 bushels of potatoes at a net cost of \$80,000,000, to carry out the price-support program. Of this gigantic purchase, 22,000,000 bushels were destroyed. That will be news to the housewife when she goes to market.

It never was the intention of the price-support program to bring about a scarcity of potatoes or any other agricultural commodity in this country, so as to provide a support price and a market for potatoes produced in another country. This is the second year that the Department of Agriculture has pursued its wanton destruction of a necessity of life. No changes have been made in policies in the light of last year's experience.

The Truman administration should learn from experience. If the ill-advised policies now in operation are continued, they will shake confidence in the entire price-support program for all agricultural commodities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. J. Res. 153) entitled "Joint resolution providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war."

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HOEVEN (at the request of Mr. DOLLIVER), until May 26, 1947, on account of business.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 193. An act to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 USC. sec. 191), as amended;

H. R. 1584. An act authorizing the erection and operation of a memorial museum and ship on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho; and

H. R. 2123. An act to amend the Locomotive Inspection Act of February 17, 1911, as amended.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 22, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

699. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 24, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on, and a preliminary examination and survey of, Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa Forks, Ky., W. Va., and Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on January 19, 1940, and authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936, and an act of Congress approved on June 25, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 264), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed, with six illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KEATING: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1436. A bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the southern district of New York; without amendment (Rept. No. 408). Referred to the Committee

of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 214. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 814, a bill to provide support for wool, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 409). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. VURSELL: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 3519. A bill to provide for permanent postal rates; without amendment (Rept. No. 410). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 2798. A bill to amend section 5, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 411). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 2800. A bill to amend section 5 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 412). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 2799. A bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, title IV of the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 413). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 3492. A bill to provide for the expeditious disposition of certain war housing, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 414). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MUNDT: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 3342. A bill to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies; with an amendment (Rept. No. 416). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2472) to provide expert assistance and to cooperate with Federal, State, and other suitable agencies in promoting the conservation of wildlife by promoting sound land-use practices, and for other purposes, and the same was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: H. R. 3554. A bill providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSSETT: H. R. 3555. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH: H. R. 3556. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended to provide annuities for United States marshals and deputy marshals of the courts of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 3557. A bill to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 3558. A bill providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWENS:

H. R. 3559. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to make the overtime compensation provisions of such act applicable with respect to employees of common carriers by railroad; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 3560. A bill to amend Public Law 242 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "An act to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War With Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 3561. A bill to accord free entry to bona fide gifts from members of the armed forces of the United States on duty abroad; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3562. A bill to authorize the sale and grant of certain public lands and water rights to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., for water and power-supply purposes, and repealing certain acts dealing with withdrawn lands and the sale of lands in Inyo and Mono Counties, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRADLEY of California:

H. R. 3563. A bill to provide a government for Guam, and to confer United States citizenship upon certain of the inhabitants thereof; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3564. A bill to provide a government for American Samoa, and to confer United States citizenship upon certain of the inhabitants thereof; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 3565. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide loans for the construction of low- and medium-cost homes for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FELLOWS:

H. R. 3566. A bill to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Ohio:

H. R. 3567. A bill to correct an inequity existing in the case of holders of adjusted-service certificates who did not accept payment in bonds under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 3568. A bill to provide for the admission to the United States of an additional number of aliens of Italian nationality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3569. A bill to authorize the construction of a chapel and a library at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and to authorize the acceptance of private contributions to assist in defraying the cost of construction thereof; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 3570. A bill to establish the Cowpens Battleground National Military Park; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3571. A bill to create a United States Civil Service Board of Appeals; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. J. Res. 205. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. J. Res. 206. Joint resolution to prohibit the increase of rents in federally owned housing projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VORYS:

H. J. Res. 207. Joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of May 1, 1947; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of May 1, 1947; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. Res. 215. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the loyalty of certain assistants and advisers to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRANT of Alabama:

H. R. 3572. A bill to place John P. Shaffer on the emergency officers' retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GWINN of New York:

H. R. 3573. A bill to authorize the cancellation of deportation proceedings in the case of Helena Bielska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEFEVRE:

H. R. 3574. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. R. 3575. A bill for the relief of Thomas J. Morris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 3576. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bernice T. Mackey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3577. A bill for the relief of Ewing Choat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1, of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

549. By Mr. BUFFETT: Petition of 23 citizens of Elmwood, Nebr., petitioning for canning sugar so that the fresh fruit will not need to go to waste this year; to the Committee on Agriculture.

550. By Mr. HARNESS of Indiana: Petition of Mrs. Laura E. Kindley and 60 others, of Huntington County, Ind., urging enactment of S. 265; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

551. By Mr. HART: Petition of United Synagogues of the Hoboken Jewish Community, urging the immediate admission to Palestine of 100,000 Jews in accordance with the President's repeated request and the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American Commission last year; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

552. By Mr. LECOMPT: Petition of Miss Loleta Shipp and other members of Local 487, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in needle industry, Chariton, Iowa, in opposition to the present labor legislation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

553. By Mr. FELLOWS: Memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in the ninety-third legisla-

tive session assembled respectfully petitioning and urging the Members of Congress that the existence of the Marine Corps be assured by amendment to any merger bill, such amendment specifically providing that the United States Marine Corps shall continue to serve as our Nation's amphibious troops and as a force in instant readiness to protect our Nation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of our Fathers, give unto us, Thy servants, a true appreciation of our heritage, of great men and great deeds in the past, but let us not be intimidated by feelings of our own inadequacy for this troubled hour. Remind us that the God they worshiped and by whose help they laid the foundations of our Nation is still able to help us uphold what they bequeathed and to give it new meanings. Remind us that we are not called to fill the places of those who have gone, but to fill our own places, to do the work Thou hast laid before us, to do the right as Thou hast given us to see the right, always to do the very best we can, and to leave the rest to Thee. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 21, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WHITE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	O'Connor
Bail	Hayden	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hill	Pepper
Bricker	Hoe	Reed
Bridges	Holland	Revercomb
Brooks	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Jenner	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Byrd	Kem	Smith
Cain	Kilgore	Sparkman
Capehart	Knowland	Stewart
Capper	Lodge	Taft
Chavez	Lucas	Taylor
Connally	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Cooper	McClellan	Thye
Cordon	McFarland	Tobey
Donnell	McGrath	Tydings
Downey	McKellar	Umstead
Dworshak	McMahon	Vandenberg
Eaton	Magnuson	Wagner
Ellender	Malone	Watkins
Ferguson	Martin	Wherry
Flanders	Maybank	White
Fulbright	Millikin	Wiley
George	Moore	Williams
Green	Morse	Wilson
Gurney	Murray	Young
Hatch	Myers	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent by leave of the Senate.